September 4, 1766. NUMB. 1967.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

The following Act of Parliament was deſigned for our laſt paper, but, for want of room, obliged to be deferred.

An ACT *for repealing certain Duties in the* Britiſh *colonies and plantations, granted by ſeveral acts of Parliament; and alſo the duties impoſed, by an act made in the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, upon certain* Eaſt-India *goods exported from* Great-Britain; *and for granting other duties inſtead thereof; and for further encouraging, regulating and ſecuring, ſeveral branches of the trade of this kingdom, and the* Britiſh *Dominions in* America.

WHEREAS the ſeveral duties herein after mentioned, impoſed by certain acts of Parliament, to be raiſed in the *Britiſh* colonies and plantations in *America*, have been attended with great inconveniences to the trade of his Majeſty's dominions; and it is therefore neceſſary that the ſame ſhould be diſcontinued, and that other duties ſhould be granted in lieu thereof: We your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of *Great-Britain*, in Parliament aſſembled, do therefore moſt humbly beſeech your Majeſty, that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords ſpiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, that all the duties impoſed by any act or acts of Parliament upon melaſſes or ſyrups, of the growth, product or manufacture of any foreign *American* colony or plantation, imported into any *Britiſh* colony or plantation in *America*; and alſo the duties impoſed by an act made in the 25th year of the reign of King *Charles* the ſecond (for the encouragement of the *Greenland* and *Eaſtland* trades, and for the better ſecuring the plantation trade) upon ſugar, of the growth, production and manufacture of the *Britiſh* plantations in *America*, which ſhould be laden there; and alſo the duties impoſed by an act made in the fourth year of the reign of his preſent Majeſty, for granting certain duties in the *Britiſh* colonies and plantations in *America*, and for other purpoſes in the ſaid act mentioned, upon coffee and pimento, of the growth and produce of any *Britiſh* colony or plantation in *America*, which ſhould be ſhipped to be carried out from thence, except to *Great-Britain*, ſhall, from and after the firſt day of *November*, 1766, ceaſe, determine, and be no longer paid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that the ſeveral duties impoſed by the laſt mentioned act upon wrought ſilks, bengals, and ſtuffs mixed with ſilk or herba, of the manufacture of *Perſia*, *China* or *Eaſt-India*, and upon callicoes painted, dyed, printed or ſtained there, and upon foreign linen cloth, called cambrick, and upon *French* lawns, imported into any *Britiſh* colony or plantation in *America*, from *Great-Britain*, ſhall, from and after the firſt day of *October*, 1766, ceaſe, determine, and be no longer paid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that the duties impoſed by an act made in the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, for granting to his Majeſty certain duties upon coals, and of ſeveral *Eaſt-India* goods, and for other purpoſes in the ſaid act mentioned, upon all wrought ſilks, bengals, and ſtuffs mixed with ſilk or herba, of the manufacture of *Perſia*, *China* or *Eaſt-India*, and upon callicoes printed, dyed, painted or ſtained there, which ſhall be ſhipped for exportation from *Great-Britain* to any part beyond the ſeas, except to *Africa*, or the *Britiſh* dominions in *America*, ſhall, from and after the firſt day of *Auguſt*, 1766, ceaſe, determine, and be no longer paid; and from thenceforth ſo much of the laſt recited act as directs, that upon the entry of any *Eaſt-India* goods herein before mentioned for exportation to the *Britiſh* dominions in *America*, the bond for the due exportation of ſuch goods ſhall be with further condition, that the ſame ſhall be there landed accordingly, and not in any other port or place beyond the ſeas; and to produce a certificate within eighteen months, under the hands and ſeals of the collector, or other principal officer of the cuſtoms, reſiding at the port or place in the *Britiſh* dominions in *America*, for ſuch of the ſaid goods as ſhall be landed there, teſtifying the landing thereof, ſhall be, and the ſame is hereby declared to be repealed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that from and after the ſaid firſt day of *November*, 1766, there ſhall be raiſed, levied, collected and paid, unto his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, the ſeveral and reſpective rates and duties herein after mentioned; that is to ſay,

For every gallon (wine meaſure) of melaſſes and ſyrups, which ſhall be imported or brought (except as is herein after mentioned) into any colony or plantation in *America*, which now is, or hereafter may be, under the dominion of his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, one penny.

For every hundred weight avoirdupois of coffee, of the growth and produce of any *Britiſh* colony or plantation in *America*, which ſhall be imported or brought from thence into any other *Britiſh* colony or plantation in *America*, ſeven ſhillings.

And for every pound weight avoirdupois of ſuch *Britiſh* pimento, which ſhall, in like manner, be imported or brought into any ſuch *Britiſh* colony or plantation, one halfpenny; except only ſuch *Britiſh* coffee and pimento as ſhall be warehouſed, under the regulations and reſtrictions herein after mentioned; and after thoſe rates for any greater or leſs quantity, of ſuch goods reſpectively.

Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that the duty herein before granted upon melaſſes or ſyrups, ſhall not be charged or payable upon any melaſſes or ſyrups imported into any *Britiſh* colony or plantation on the continent of *America* from the iſland of *Dominica*, for which a certificate ſhall be produced upon the importation thereof, to the collector or other principal officer of the cuſtoms at the port of importation, under the hand and ſeal of office of the collector, or other principal officer of the cuſtoms at the port of exportation in *Dominica*, certifying that the ſaid duty hath been there paid for ſuch melaſſes or ſyrups; any thing herein before contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that from and after the firſt day of *Auguſt*, 1766, there ſhall be alſo raiſed, levied, collected, and paid, unto his Majeſty, his heirs, and ſucceſſors, for and upon all wrought ſilks, bengals, and ſtuffs mixed with ſilk or herba, of the manufacture of *Perſia*, *China* or *Eaſt India*; and upon all callicoes printed, dyed, painted, or ſtained there, which ſhall have been publickly ſold in *Great-Britain* on or before the firſt day of *June*, 1766; except for ſuch of the aforeſaid goods as ſhall be exported to *Africa*, as herein after mentioned; a further and additional ſubſidy of twelve pence for every twenty ſhillings of the true and real value of ſuch goods, to be aſcertained by the oath or affirmation of the owner or proprietor thereof, before the collector of his Majeſty's cuſtoms for the port where ſuch goods ſhall be warehouſed; provided the ſaid ſubſidy ſhall be paid down to ſuch collector in ready money, without any deduction or allowance whatſoever, on or before the firſt day of *September*, 1766; but if the owner or proprietor of ſuch goods ſhall not chuſe to pay down the ſaid ſubſidy for ſuch goods before that time, then the ſame ſhall be paid down in ready money to the collector of the cuſtoms for the port where ſuch goods ſhall be ſecured, according to the groſs price or value of ſuch goods at which the ſame were ſold at the public legal ſales thereof in this kingdom, without any deduction or allowance whatſoever, before ſuch goods ſhall be taken out of any warehouſe wherein the ſame ſhall be ſecured in this kingdom.

Provided always, and it is hereby enacted and declared, that this act ſhall not extend to charge ſuch of the before mentioned goods with this duty, which have been ſold as aforeſaid before the ſaid firſt day of *June* 1766, as ſhall be hereafter exported from this kingdom to *Africa*.

And it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that there ſhall be alſo raiſed, levied, collected and paid, unto his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, for and upon all wrought ſilks, bengals, and ſtuffs mixed with ſilk or herba, of the manufacture of *Perſia*, *China*, or *Eaſt-India*, and upon all calicoes printed, dyed, painted, or ſtained there, which ſhall be publickly ſold in *Great-Britain*, after the ſaid firſt day of *June*, 1766, over and above any other duty now payable for the ſame, the like ſum of twelve pence for every twenty ſhillings of the true and real value of ſuch goods, according to the groſs price at which the ſame ſhall be ſold at the public legal ſales thereof in this kingdom; which ſaid ſubſidy ſhall be paid and ſecured by the united company of merchants of *England* trading to the *Eaſt Indies* for ſuch of the ſaid goods as ſhall be ſo ſold at the ſaid company's ſales, in the ſame manner and form, and by the ſame rules and regulations as the duties now payable upon unrated *Eaſt India* goods are paid and ſecured by the ſaid united company, by virtue of an act made in the ſecond and third years of the reign of Queen *Anne*, intituled, *An act for granting to her Majeſty an additional ſubſidy of tonnage and poundage for three years; and for laying a further duty upon French wines condemned as lawful prize; and for aſcertaining the values of unrated goods imported from the Eaſt-Indies:* And for ſuch of the ſaid goods as ſhall, after the ſaid firſt day of *June*, be ſold at any other publick legal ſale in this kingdom, the ſaid ſubſidy ſhall be paid down in ready money to the collector of the cuſtoms at the port where ſuch goods ſhall be ſold, without any deduction or allowance whatſoever by the purchaſer or proprietor of ſuch goods; and the ſaid ſubſidy ſhall not be afterwards repaid or drawn back upon the exportation of the ſame goods, except to *Africa*, as is herein after mentioned.

Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that for ſuch of the ſaid goods herein after mentioned, and no other, which ſhall be ſold as aforeſaid at the ſales of the ſaid united company, after the ſaid firſt day of *June*, 1766, and ſhall be exported from this kingdom to *Africa*, the exporter ſhall be repaid a draw-back or allowance of the duty paid in purſuance of this act, of twelve pence for every twenty ſhillings of the value of ſuch goods, according to the reſpective rates and values herein after expreſſed; that is to ſay,

Alleijars, the piece, twelve ſhillings; Bejutapants, the piece, twenty ſhillings; Byrampants, the piece, fifteen ſhillings; Blue long cloth, the piece, forty ſhillings; Brawles, the piece, four ſhillings; Callaway pores, the piece, fifteen ſhillings; Cuſhtaes, the piece, twelve ſhillings; Coopes, the piece, twelve ſhillings; Chints, the piece, fifteen ſhillings; Chelloes, the piece, ſixteen ſhillings; Cotton romals, the piece, ten ſhillings; *Guinea* ſtuffs, the piece, four ſhillings; Nicamees ſmall, the piece, twelve ſhillings; Nicamees large, the piece, ſixteen ſhillings; Neganepants, the piece, twenty ſhillings; Photaes, the piece, fifteen ſhillings; Saſtra cundies, the piece, twenty ſhillings; Tapſeils, the piece, ſixteen ſhillings.

And ſuch goods ſhall, in all other reſpects, be liable to the ſame ſecurities, regulations, reſtrictions, penalties and forfeitures, as the ſame goods are now liable to by law.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that from and after the ſaid firſt day of *Auguſt*, 1766, there ſhall be alſo raiſed, levied, collected and paid, unto his Majeſty, his heirs, and ſucceſſors, for and upon every piece of foreign linen cloth called *cambrick*, three ſhillings; and for and upon every piece of *French* lawns, three ſhillings; which ſhall be reſpectively ſhipped for exportation from *Great-Britain* to any colony or plantation in *America*, that now is, or hereafter may be, under the dominion of his Majeſty, his heirs, and ſucceſſors; which ſaid duties ſhall be alſo paid down in ready money to the collector of the cuſtoms, without any allowance or deduction whatſoever, by the owner or proprietor of ſuch goods, before the ſame ſhall be taken out of any warehouſe or warehouſes, wherein the ſame ſhall be ſecured in this kingdom.

And it is hereby declared and enacted, that every piece of cambrick and *French* lawns intended to be charged with the duty herein before mentioned, ſhall contain thirteen ells each, and ſhall pay duty for the ſame in that proportion for any greater or leſs quantity, according to the ſum herein before charged upon each piece of ſuch goods reſpectively.

And it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that the aforeſaid rates and duties, charged by this act upon melaſſes and ſyrups, coffee and pimento, imported into any *Britiſh American* colony or plantation, ſhall be deemed and taken to be ſterling money of *Great-Britain*, and be received to the amount of the value which ſuch nominal ſums bear in *Great-Britain*; and that ſuch monies may be received and taken according to the proportion and value of five ſhillings and ſix-pence the ounce in ſilver: And that the ſaid rates and duties ſhall be raiſed, levied and collected, paid and recovered, in the ſame manner and form, and by ſuch rules, ways and means, and under ſuch penalties and forfeitures, as any other duties now payable to his Majeſty, upon goods imported into the ſaid colonies or plantations, are or may be raiſed, levied, collected, paid and recovered, by any act or acts of Parliament now in force, as fully and effectually, to all intents and purpoſes, as if the ſeveral clauſes, powers, directions, penalties and forfeitures, relating thereto, were particularly repeated, and again enacted in the body of this preſent act: And that all the monies that ſhall ariſe by the ſaid duties (except the neceſſary charges of raiſing, collecting, levying, recovering, anſwering, paying, and accounting for, the ſame) ſhall be paid into the receipt of his Majeſty's exchequer, and ſhall be entered ſeparate and apart from all other monies paid or payable to his Majeſty, his heirs or ſucceſſors, and ſhall be there reſerved, to be from time to time diſpoſed of by Parliament, towards defraying the neceſſary expences of defending, protecting and ſecuring, the *Britiſh* colonies and plantations in *America*.

And it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that the monies ariſing by the ſeveral rates and duties by this act impoſed upon wrought ſilks, bengals, and ſtuffs mixed with ſilk or herba, of the manufacture of *Perſia*, *China* or *Eaſt-India*, and upon callicoes printed, dyed, painted or ſtained there, except the neceſſary charges of raiſing, collecting, recovering, paying, and accounting for the ſame, ſhall, from time to time, be paid into the receipt of his Majeſty's exchequer, diſtinctly and apart from all other branches of the public revenue; and ſhall be carried to, and made part of, the fund commonly called the ſinking fund, towards making good the annuities payable in reſpect of certain navy, victualling and tranſport bills, charged upon the ſaid fund, by an act made in the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament.

And it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that from and after the ſaid firſt day of *Auguſt*, 1766, upon the entry of any cambricks or *French* lawns for exportation, to any place beyond the ſeas, except to ſome *Britiſh* colony or plantation in *America*, the bond which is now by law required to be given for the due exportation of ſuch goods ſhall be with further condition, not to re-land the ſame in any part of the *Britiſh* dominions in *America*.

Provided always, and it is hereby enacted and declared by the authority aforeſaid, that no duty whatſoever ſhall be paid for any *Britiſh* coffee or pimento, which, from and after the ſaid firſt day of *November*, 1766, ſhall be imported or brought into any *Britiſh* colony or plantation in *America*; provided the ſame ſhall, upon landing thereof, be immediately depoſited in warehouſes, provided at the ſole expence of the importer or proprietor of ſuch coffee and pimento, with the privity and approbation, and under the care and inſpection, of the collector and comptroller, or other principal officer of the cuſtoms, at the port or place where ſuch goods ſhall be imported, and ſhall be ſecured under the ſeparate locks of ſuch officers, and the proprietor; and ſhall, within the ſpace of twelve callendar months from the landing and warehouſing the ſame, be ſhipped directly from thence for exportation, either to *Great-Britain*, or to ſome other *Britiſh* colony or plantation in *America*, under the like ſecurities and reſtrictions as are now required by law for the ſame.

And it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that from and after the ſaid firſt day of *November*, 1766, no duty whatſoever ſhall be paid for any foreign ſugars, nor for any foreign coffee or indico, which, from and after the ſaid firſt day of *November*, 1766, ſhall be imported or brought into any *Britiſh* colony or plantation on the continent of *America*; provided ſuch goods ſhall, upon landing thereof, be immediately depoſited and ſecured in ſuch warehouſes, and in the manner herein before mentioned; and ſhall, within the ſpace of twelve callendar months from the landing and warehouſing the ſame, be ſhipped from thence for exportation, as herein after is expreſſed; that is to ſay, upon condition that ſuch ſugars ſhall be exported either directly to *Great-Britain*, or to ſome other part of *Europe* to the ſouthward of *Cape-Finiſterre*, under the like ſecurities, regulations and reſtrictions, penalties and forfeitures, as *Britiſh* ſugars may be ſo carried and exported from any *Britiſh* colony or plantation in *America*, by virtue of any law now in force; and provided alſo, that ſuch foreign indico ſhall be exported to *Great-Britain* only, under the like ſecurities, regulations and reſtrictions, penalties and forfeitures, as are particularly mentioned and expreſſed in any act of Parliament now in force, with reſpect to indico of the growth or produce of any *Britiſh* colony or plantation; and provided that, before ſuch foreign coffee ſhall be taken out of ſuch warehouſe for exportation, the exporter ſhall become bound, with ſufficient ſecurity, in the penalty of five pounds for every hundred weight of ſuch coffee, that the ſame, and every part thereof, ſhall be really and truly exported, according to the entry, and not brought back again, or re-landed in any part of the *Britiſh* dominions in *America*; which bond the collector and comptroller, or other principal officers of the cuſtoms, at the port from whence ſuch foreign coffee ſhall be intended to be exported, are hereby authoriſed and required to take, in the name, and to the uſe, of his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors; and the ſaid bond, with reſpect to ſuch coffee as ſhall be exported to *Great-Britain*, *Ireland*, or to any other place under the dominion of his Majeſty, his heirs or ſucceſſors, where cuſtom-houſe officers are or may be eſtabliſhed, ſhall be with further condition, to return a certificate, within eighteen callendar months from the date of ſuch bond, from the collector and comptroller, or other principal officer of the cuſtoms, at ſuch port or place, that ſuch coffee has been there landed accordingly; and with reſpect to ſuch coffee as ſhall be exported to any place not under the dominion of his Majeſty, or where no ſuch officers are appointed, ſuch bond ſhall continue in force for two years from the date thereof; and in caſe no fraud ſhall appear within that time, it ſhall be lawful for the commiſſioners of his Majeſty's cuſtoms in *England*, or any four or more of them, to direct the ſaid bond to be cancelled and delivered up.

And it is hereby further enacted, that if the importer or proprietor of any ſuch goods as ſhall be warehouſed as aforeſaid, ſhall not pay the duties due for the ſame, nor export ſuch goods within twelve callendar months as aforeſaid, it ſhall be lawful for the collector and comptroller, or other principal officer of the cuſtoms, at the port or place where ſuch goods ſhall be ſecured, to cauſe the ſame to be publicly ſold to the beſt advantage; and the money ariſing by ſuch ſale ſhall be, in the firſt place, applied in diſcharge of the duties due and payable for ſuch goods, and the charges attending the expence of ſuch ſale; and the ſurplus of the money ſo ariſing by ſuch ſale (if any) after payment of the ſaid duties and charges, ſhall be paid to the importer or proprietor who ſo landed and warehouſed ſuch goods, or to ſuch other perſon as ſhall be duly authoriſed to receive the ſame.

And it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that from and after the ſaid firſt day of *November*, 1766, it ſhall and may be lawful for any perſon or perſons to import any cotton wool or indico, of foreign produce or manufacture, into any *Britiſh* iſland in that part of *America* commonly called the *Weſt-Indies*, in any ſhip or veſſel that may lawfully trade to and from the ſaid *Britiſh* iſlands, navigated according to law, without payment of any duty, or other impoſition whatſoever, for ſuch goods; any law, cuſtom or uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding.

[*For the remainder, ſee the laſt page.*]

MADRID, May 20.

PEOPLE here are in great agitation on account of two ordinances which the Government has lately publiſhed. One of them annuls the pardons which the Governors of ſome Cities and Provinces lately took upon them to grant of their own head, to the authors and fomenters of the tumults which have happened in different parts of the kingdom; declaring that they had no authority to grant theſe kinds of pardon, which can only come from the King himſelf. The old price of proviſions is likewiſe hereby reſtored, which thoſe Governors had lowered, in order to appeaſe the people; but the pardon which the King granted to the mutineers of this city, and the diminution of the price of proviſions here, being favours granted by his Majeſty, are confirmed.

The other ordinance directs that all perſons here, who have no viſible way of livelihood, the number of whom is very conſiderable, and likewiſe all eccleſiaſticks, who are not employed in the way of their function here, muſt immediately quit this city.

Another event engages the attention of the Public, which is, that moſt of the valets de chambre and cooks belonging to the King, the Queen Mother, and ſome Noblemen, were taken up, and ſent to priſon a few days ago; but upon what account is not known.

Stockholm, May 26. Hoffman, the chief of the mutineers, who revolted lately in the government of Elfsborg, was what is called here Ruſthalter, that is, a peaſant, occupying a farm belonging to the crown, and thereby obliged to maintain a trooper and his horſe. The diſtrict wherein this farm was ſituated, had elected him for its deputy at the dyet; but the order of peaſants refuſed to admit him, becauſe they knew he was of a reſtleſs, turbulent ſpirit. This exaſperated him to ſuch a degree, that he reſolved to be revenged. For this purpoſe he aſſembled 600 peaſants, with deſign to march directly to Stockholm. On his arrival before Boras with his troops, he wrote a letter to the Regency of that town, in the ſame terms which a General makes uſe of when he is ſummoning a fortreſs. When Hoffman heard that troops were in march, and had cut off his communication with Sockholm, he left his company, and went to conceal himſelf in a wood. The peaſants whom he had ſeduced, irritated at his abandoning them on the firſt glimpſe of danger, and being now ſenſible of the illuſion, they ſeized and delivered him into the hands of the Baron de Poſſe, Governor of thoſe quarters. That Nobleman has made enquiry into the affair, and ſecured twelve of the ringleaders; but the reſt he has permitted to return home. An extraordinary tribunal is eſtabliſhed to try the delinquents.

Naples, May 20. The Duke de la Miranda, who accompanied the preſent King of Spain in his paſſage from this kingdom, is arrived here from Madrid; although he is a native of Spain, he has thought proper to retire from thence in theſe times of tumult, in order to enjoy tranquility in this capital.

LONDON.

May 27. *One day laſt week, Mrs. Bradford, a Gentlewoman of Wallingford in Berkſhire, was found, to appearance dead, in a field near that town, and put into a coffin, where ſhe remained three days, when, to the ſurprize of her acquaintance, ſhe revived juſt as the coffin was going to be ſcrewed up, and is now in perfect health.*

May 29. *We are are informed from Aberdeen, that a gentleman propoſes to give a ball to the ladies there next antumn, where none are to be admitted but ſuch as ſhall be dreſſed in a gown of their own ſpinning, made of home-grown flax.*

May 31. *Letters from Dublin, dated May 24, ſay, That the Nobility and Gentry there ſeem to vie with each other who ſhall give the greateſt inſtance of a patriotic diſpoſition, in the encouragement of the manufactures of Ireland, they being all determined to wear nothing elſe on the enſuing birth-day; for the celebrating of which great preparations are making. His Excellency the Earl of Hertford, his Counteſs, Lord Beauchamp, and the Hon, Mr. Conway, have ordered rich ſuits of Iriſh manufacture for their wear on the above occaſion.*

June 7. *The Paris Gazettes by yeſterday's mail give us accounts of the following deaths, viz. of a domeſtic of the Sieur de Ceccone, in the pariſh of St. Sulpice, at the age of* 108 *years; of Magdelane du Carroy, aunt to the Miniſter of Guercheville, near Nemours, aged* 104 *years; of Andrew Gallas, in the hoſpital des Petites-Maiſons, on the day in which he had juſt compleated his hundredth year; and of John Hiavert, a Miner, at Rames, in Weſterminia, at the age of* 106 *years.*

June 14. *The fiſhings on the weſtern coaſt of Scotland, have this year been attended with uncommon ſucceſs. The bank about twenty leagues to the ſouth-weſt of Campbeltown, in Argylſhire, being found to be ſo well ſtored with cod, that a thouſand ſhips of* 200 *tons might ſoon be ſufficiently laden therewith. The fiſhings on the eaſtern coaſt are alſo greatly improved, as new diſcoveries are every year made of rich banks of cod and ling, amongſt the northern iſles, where fine herrings are likewiſe taken in great plenty. And on both coaſts great improvements have been made in the ſalting the fiſh, both as to quality and expedition.*

June 19. *We are informed by letters from Edinburgh, that the prudent meaſures taken by the General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland, will probably render, for the future, any ſchemes abortive, that ſhall be attempted by the Romiſh Clergy in that part of Great-Britain, for making converts.*

A variety of natural productions have been lately brought by a gentleman from Scotland, among which are that of the Abeſtis, ſo well known to the antients, by its duration after being tried in the fire. Although it is of the nature of a ſtone, yet, by a certain preparation, is diſſolved into ſomething like cotton, and may be wrought into a cloth. This gentleman, we are informed, has ſome of it made into a paper, and has invented a red ink with which it may be wrote upon, and after being in the fire, comes out pure and entire, but the letters are then of a black colour.

By Captain Davis, arrived at New-York, in eight Weeks from London, we have the following Advices, viz,

LONDON, *June* 27.

YESTERDAY the hon. General Pulteney was at Court, when he reſigned his place of Governor of Hull, and Colonel of the 13th regiment of foot, which is given to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter.

The Egmont man of war, Capt. Graham, from New-York, arrived on Tueſday at Portſmouth.

Tueſday evening was determined, before Lord Cambden, in the Court of Common Pleas, Weſtminſter, a cauſe againſt an eminent Lawyer. The action was brought for delaying the plaintiff's Cauſe, and a verdict of 1500 l. damages was given to the plaintiff.

Yeſterday at twelve o'clock, a cauſe came on before Lord Cambden, in the Common Pleas, Weſtminſter, and a ſpecial Jury, wherein a Phyſician was plaintiff, and an Attorney at Law defendant, for criminal converſation with the plaintiff's wife; and after a hearing till eight at night, a verdict was given in favour of the plaintiff, of 500 l. damages.

Yeſterday his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter appeared at Court in his regimentals, on being appointed Colonel of the 13th regiment of foot, and received the compliments of the Nobility.

Letters from Paris inform, that the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick has an invitation to Compeigne; but as the Court will not take that journey till Auguſt, the Prince propoſes to ſpend the intermediate time with the Duke of Orleans, at Villers Cotterets.

It is now talked that Mr. Secretary Conway will be created an Engliſh Peer, and ſucceed the Duke of Richmond as Ambaſſador extraordinary to the Court of France.

From the Hague Gazette. London, June 13.

"Some perſons pretend to be aſſured, that the King of Pruſſia has made inſtances to our Court, to induce it to cede to him one of the Britiſh iſlands in America, and that there is great appearance that his demand will be complied with."

The Bruſſels gazette, under the head London, June 10, ſays, "The treaty of commerce and alliance, lately concluded between us and Ruſſia, appears to be very advantageous to both nations. The productions of Muſcovy may be brought into this kingdom, on paying certain duties; and it is computed that our manufactures, which will be ſent to Ruſſia, will ſurpaſs in value thoſe formerly carried thither 200,000 l.

We are informed, that a copy of the treaty of friendſhip and commerce, lately concluded between the Hon. Col. O'Hara, Governor of Senegambia, and the chiefs of that country, has been received here, and is ſaid to be extremely advantageous; as by this treaty the Moors, who bring gums, are to have a free paſſage to the ſeveral Engliſh factories on the coaſt.

They write from New-York, that upwards of 1200 families are now very advantageouſly ſettled on the eaſtern bank of Lake George, where they continue to apply themſelves to ſhip-building and the fiſheries, and will ſoon become a flouriſhing colony.

Some ſamples of American ſugar, extracted from the juice of the maple-tree, have laſt week been imported at Briſtol from New-England, which are ſaid to come little ſhort of the Barbados.

The report of a thouſand marines now raiſing, to man a fleet going out to the Eaſt-Indies, is without foundation, there being no intention of keeping up any ſettled ſquadron in that quarter of the world, at leaſt during the time of peace.

It appears by the map of the ſeat of war between the Grand Signior and Prince Heraclius of Georgia, that the latter has penetrated already above 500 miles into the Ottoman empire.

Some very intereſting advices are ſaid to have been received, by expreſs from Holland, relative to the operations of Lord Clive in the Eaſt-Indies.

According to private advices from Madrid, the Court of Spain, is ſaid to entertain ſome jealouſy of our late diſcoveries in the South-Sea.

It was this morning reported, that two of our ſhips of war had ſeized ſeveral Spaniſh veſſels in the Weſt-Indies, by way of reprizal, till ſatisfaction is obtained for the late inſults committed by their Guarda-coſtas on the Britiſh Flag.

Extract of a letter from Venice, June 10.

"A large Engliſh ſhip, bound to Smyrna and Conſtantinople, has been boarded in the ſeas of Serigo, by a Corſair under Tripoline colours, and robbed of her whole cargo, conſiſting of cloths, ſtuffs, &c. ſaid to be valued at upwards of 100,000 ſequins; they afterwards ſet the ſhip and crew at liberty, and diſpatched a large bark with part of the cargo, towards Dulcinio, and left the reſt on board the Corſair. A Dutch veſſel has been ſerved the ſame. Neither of their names as yet known."

The Packet-boat which was to ſail this day with diſpatches for Governor O'Hara, in Africa, is to touch at Madeira and the Canary Iſlands, for the furtherance of letters and correſpondence.

They write from Paris, that Count d'Eſtaing, late Governor of St. Domingo, has, contrary to the opinion of every body, found means to exculpate himſelf of the charges brought againſt him for mal-adminiſtration in the Weſt-Indies.

It is reported, that Canada Bills have lately had a conſiderable fall at Paris.

BOSTON, Auguſt 25.

Since our laſt ſeveral veſſels are returned from the whaling buſineſs, who have not only had very bad ſucceſs, but alſo been ill treated by ſome of the cruiſers on the Labradore coaſt.

On Monday laſt arrived here Captain Coles, in a brig from Newfoundland, in whom came paſſenger Captain Charles Penn, who informs us, that he left London in April laſt, as pilot of the ſhips Palliſer and Labradore, which were fitted out by a company of merchant adventurers in London, for carrying on a trade with the Æſquemaux Indians, fiſhing for whales, ſeils, cod and ſalmon, in the ſtreights of Belleiſle, and coaſt of Labradore; that he was employed in that ſervice until the beginning of July; that he left the ſtreights of Belleiſle the 9th of July, and on his way to Newfoundland, he went on board a number of whaling veſſels, who had met with no ſucceſs, not more than twenty whales having heen caught among the whole fleet.---He further informs us, that many of the veſſels which were diſappointed of whales, went upon the cod fiſhery on the Labradore coaſt, but on the arrival of the company's ſhips, and his Majeſty's ſloop Merlin, they were ordered off, and what fiſh they had caught were taken from them, excepting a ſmall quantity for the veſſels uſe. This was done under pretence that the whole of that coaſt was patented to the above-mentioned company, and by virtue of the orders iſſued by Governor Palliſer,---a copy of which Captain Penn has favoured us with, and are as follow:

By his Excellency HUGH PALLISER, *Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Iſlands of Newfoundland, Anticoſta, Magdelines, Coaſt of Labradore, &c. &c. &c.*

RULES, ORDERS, and REGULATIONS, to be obſerved on the Coaſt of Labradore, Streights of Belleiſle, and in the Iſlands of Anticoſta, and the Magdelines.

WHEREAS the property of all the land on the ſaid coaſt of Labradore, and the iſlands of Anticoſta and Magdelines, is centered in the Crown; and ſince the conqueſt thereof no part of it has lawfully been given or granted away, and no power being veſted in me to give or grant any excluſive poſſeſſions or privileges to any perſon whatſoever; and whereas it ever has been the policy of the nation, to give his Majeſty's ſubjects from Britain, in preference to all others, every encouragement to carry on the fiſheries.

In order to invite adventurers into that extenſive field of trade and fiſhing, I hereby order and direct, that the whole ſhall be public and free to all the King's ſubjects, in preference to all others, till his Majeſty's further pleaſure be known, under the following regulations, ſubject to ſuch alterations and additions as may hereafter be found neceſſary, for extending and improving that valuable branch of trade.

I. All the rules and regulations ordained by that excellent act of the 10th and 11th of William the third, intituled, "An Act for the encouragement of the trade and fiſheries to Newfoundland," ſhall be ſtrictly obſerved on the coaſt and iſlands abovementioned (except that proviſo in which the ſaid act ſays, "provided always, that all ſuch perſons as ſince the 25th of March, 1685, have built," &c. &c.) is not to be in force on the coaſt and iſlands abovementioned.

II. All Britiſh ſubjects, whale-fiſhers, are to chuſe places on the ſhore, for landing to cut up the whales and other oil-fiſh, and to make their oil as they reſpectively arrive with fiſh to land, obſerving, that they are never to occupy or uſe any place that ever has, or hereafter may be uſed by any Britiſh cod-fiſher.----The whale-fiſhers from the plantations may fiſh for whales, and other oil-fiſh of that kind, and may land on the ſaid coaſt and iſlands within the gulph only, but no where elſe, to cut up their whales, and to make their oil; and for that purpoſe may uſe any place that they find unoccupied, and that never has been uſed by any Britiſh fiſhing ſhip for either whales, cod or ſeils; taking eſpecial care that they do not fiſh for either cod, ſeils, &c. nor annoy or hinder any Britiſh fiſher whatſoever.

III. Whereas complaint has been made to me, that the whale fiſhers from the plantations have a practice of turning adrift the uſeleſs part of the carcaſes of whales, to the annoyance and damage of neighbouring fiſhers for cod and ſeils, or elſe leave them on ſhore, which is a great nuiſance; I hereby order and direct, that all the ſaid whale fiſhers ſhall carry the carcaſes of the whales to at leaſt three leagues from the ſhore.

IV. No veſſel ſhall be conſidered as a Britiſh fiſhing ſhip, nor be intitled to the privileges thereof, or of being admirals of harbours, on the coaſt and iſlands abovementioned, except ſuch as clear out from Britain the ſame ſeaſon, and carry out men to be actually employed in the fiſhery, and to return to Britain with the ſhips, when the fiſhing ſeaſon is over.

If any perſon commits murder, whether of any of his Majeſty's Chriſtian or Indian ſubjects, on the coaſt and iſlands abovementioned, or any other capital crime, all his Majeſty's ſubjects are hereby authoriſed and required to apprehend ſuch offenders, and carry them before any commanders of his Majeſty's ſhips, or before the admiral of any harbour, and oath being made before them of the fact, the captains of any of his Majeſty's ſhips, &c. are hereby ordered and directed to ſecure them; and when they join me, to bring ſuch offenders with them, in order to their being tried at the general aſſizes.

Given under my hand this 3d day of April, 1766.

HUGH PALLISER.

To all whom this may concern, Captain JOHN HAMILTON, *commander of his Majeſty's ſloop Merlin, and one of the lieutenant-governors of Labradore and its dependencies, hereby certifies that the above is a genuine copy.*

Dated on board the ſaid ſloop,
Labradore harbour, 16th June, 1766.

Capt. Penn further informs us, that Meſſieurs Lymburner and Robinſon, of Quebec, having made a ſettlement at a place called St. Modeſte, in the ſtreights of Belleiſle, it was entirely deſtroyed, and 200 barrels of oil taken off, as it was an infringement of the patent.----Said Captain Penn was informed, when in the ſtreights, that a poſt in Charles river, near Cape Charles, belonging to Mr. Brymer, of Quebec, was alſo deſtroyed, and 30 ton of ſeil oil, in iron-bound caſks, taken off.

In conſequence of which proceedings, moſt of the veſſels came off, and went to fiſh on the banks.

Friday laſt arrived here from Philadelphia, the ſloop Recovery, Captain Cordis, laden with flour and iron: On Tueſday preceding, in coming over the ſhoals, he had the misfortune to run on the round bank, between Nantucket and the Main, where the veſſel beat off her rudder, and received other damage; but there being a Connecticut veſſel in company, ſhe was got off, and towed to Cape-Cod, where taking out ſome of her moſt valuable things, refixing her rudder, and repairing the other damage, ſhe was enabled to reach her port as above.

By an expreſs from Pittsfield yeſterday, we have further accounts of the diſtreſſes of the inhabitants on the weſtern parts of the province, who are at their wits-end; they are afraid to work in their fields in the day, and of having their houſes burnt or robbed in the night; a number of armed men, who call themſelves the King's troops, but ſeem to conduct themſelves like a number of banditti, or collection of robbers, not content with their daily ravages in Nobletown, have extended themſelves into Egremont in this province, broke into and robbed the houſe of one Bunts, in the night of the 13th inſtant, bound the old man, &c. then went to another houſe, and took off a man, and carried him to Egremont: It is ſaid thoſe armed men give out they will clear all the inhabitants off from the river: They are in fears of a viſit from them at Great-Barrington, as they had wrote to them that they ſhould come. Major Williams and Captain Dwight went to Nobletown, to ſolicit the officers of the party for liberty, that Sheffield and Barrington people might come and reap, and ſecure the grain that was not deſtroyed, and afterwards Col. Aſhley went upon the ſame errand, and were refuſed.

It is ſaid the baſis of Livingſton's and Ranſlear's invenomed treatment of theſe people is,---Conſcious of the weakneſs of their titles to theſe lands, and that they never obtained the Indian title in a juſt and equitable manner, and that Jacob, Solomon, and John, who were the proper owners of the land, are gone home with Mr. Griggs, nephew to General Conway, they imagine they ſhall not hold any of theſe lands, unleſs they ſo diſtreſs the preſent occupiers, who have bought the Indian title, to come in and take leaſes under them.---This is the ſtimulus that actuates them at the preſent day.

NEWPORT, Auguſt 25.

At Five Minutes after one o'Clock, this Morning, a Shock of an EARTHQUAKE, *preceded by a Noiſe ſimilar to that produced by the rapid Courſe of a Number of Carriages at a Diſtance, was felt in this Town, and Parts adjacent. The Shock and Noiſe were conſiderable, and continued about Twenty-ſeconds.*

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 28.

On Sunday Evening laſt, juſt before dark, as four Men, a Boy, and three Women, with two Infants, were croſſing the North-River, juſt oppoſite to Major James's Houſe, in a ſmall Boat belonging to the King's Stores, at about the Diſtance of half a Mile from the Shore, the Boat filled with Water, the People cried for Help, and were heard to the Shore, where a Canoe was got ready as ſoon as poſſible, and ſeveral Men went off to their Aſſiſtance; mean while, to prevent the Boat from ſinking, one of the Men and the Boy concluded to ſwim on Shore, but in getting out, overſat the Boat, by which one of the Infants was drowned, and ſeveral of the reſt were near ſharing the ſame Fate, eſpecially the Women and the other Infant; but with much Difficulty they all got on the Bottom of the Boat, which ſupported them till the Canoe arrived, took them in, and carried them ſafe on Shore: The drowned Infant is not yet found. Before the Boat was quite filled, two or three Men in a Canoe paſſed cloſe to them, of whom they earneſtly begged for Succour, but in vain! The inhuman Creatures left them, and went on Shore, nor could the People there prevail with them to go off. The true Reaſon is ſuppoſed to be, they had been robbing Orchards, Corn Fields, &c. and had their Plunder in the Veſſel.

Yeſterday about Noon, Jacob Barton, a labouring Man, being over-heated, drank cold Water at a Pump, near the Barracks, and was immediately taken ill; the Neighbours carried him to a Houſe, where he expired before one o'Clock.

September 1. *Captain Cummings from Jamaica, four Days ago, ſpoke with the St. Auguſtine Packet, bound for Penſacola from Philadelphia, who having loſt her Boltſprit, put into Virginia to refit, was then nine Weeks from Philadelphia, and three Days from the Capes of Virginia.*

Captain Davis, the 20th of Auguſt, in Lat. 31:49, *Long.* 95, *ſpoke with Tunis Tew, in a Schooner from this Port for Barbados, three Days out, all well.---And on the 8th of the ſame Month, in Lat.* 29:20, *Long.* 60, *alſo ſpoke two Schooners from Virginia for Barbados.*

Wedneſday laſt the Brig Jenny, Sellers, ſailed for London; the Packet, Captain Bolderſon, for Falmouth, next Day; and the Grace, Chambers, for Briſtol, on Saturday.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 4.

Monday next the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province meets here.

Captain Eyres, from Falmouth, on the 6th ult. in Lat. 43:54, Long. 52:40, ſpoke a Brig, Captain Brown, from Gibraltar for St. John's; and on the 28th, in Lat. 39:7, Long. 71:30, ſpoke a Sloop from Barbados for New-Haven, out 15 Days.

Captain Callender, from St. Chriſtophers, on the 22d ult. in Lat. 33:23, Long. 72, ſpoke the Ship Lyon, Captain Moodie, from Leith, bound to Virginia. out 8 Weeks.

Captain Davidſon, from Barbados, on the 21ſt ult. in Lat. 29, Long. 66, ſpoke a Schooner, from Guadaloupe for Rhode-Iſland. And on the 25th, in Lat. 33:34, Long. 69, ſpoke a Schooner, Captain Reid, from this Port for Jamaica.

Captain Williams, from Antigua, on the 20th of laſt Month, in Lat. 29, ſpoke a Schooner, Captain Cooper, bound to Virginia from Antigua.

Captain Anderſon, from St. Chriſtophers, on the 21ſt paſt, in Lat. 29:11, Long. 65, ſpoke a Schooner, from St. Euſtatia for Cape-Ann, out 8 Days. And on the 30th, about 5 Leagues from our Capes, he ſpoke Captain Gregory, bound to St. Chriſtophers from this Place.

Captain Roberts, from Newfoundland, on the 7th ult. in Lat. 40:35, *Long.* 55, *ſpoke a Snow, Captain Bennet, from Tortola for Liverpool, out* 17 *Days.---The ſame Day ſpoke a Ship, from Jamaica for Briſtol,* 17 *Days out. And on the 25th, in Lat.* 38:28, *Long.* 73, *ſpoke a Brig, from Montſerrat for New-London, alſo out* 17 *Days, all well in each Veſſel.*

Captain Roſs, from Barbados, on the 16th of Auguſt, in Lat. 25:29, *Long.* 65, *ſpoke a Sloop, from Surrinam for Newberry, out* 10 *Days.---20th, in Lat.* 29:15, *Long.* 68, *ſpoke a Brig, Captain Hood, from Anguilla for New-Haven,* 7 *Days out. And on the*

25th, in Lat. 34, Long 71, ſpoke Captain Boone, for Jamaica from this Port, out 7 Days, all well.

Captain Lacey, from Cork, on the 2d of laſt Month, in Lat. 34, Long. 53, ſpoke a Ship, Captain Morris, from Barbados for London, 23 Days out.----16th, in Lat. 32, Long. 61, ſpoke a Ship from Aberdeen for Virginia, out 8 weeks, but blowing hard, could not learn the Maſter's Name.----And on the 23d, in Lat. 35, Long. 68, he ſpoke a Snow, Captain Newton, from Cape-Fear for London, out 11 Days.

ARRIVALS.

At Barbados. The Captains Stiles, M'Vickers, and Lambert, from Philadelphia; Gray, Ardis, Leatherbarrow, Glaſsford, and Godfrey, from Virginia; Dickenſon and Wood, from Maryland; Roberts, Wadſworth, and Bunce, from New-London; and Captain Coffin, from Piſcataqua.

At Antigua. Captain Marſhall, from this Port; Seymour and Nicholſon, from New-York; and the Captains Huffington and M'Cool, from Virginia.

At St. Chriſtophers. Captain Faris, from this Place.

Captain Stewart, and the Schooner Planter's Oeconomy, -----, are arrived at Nevis, from Virginia.

Captain Tudor, from New-York, is arrived at St. Euſtatia.

And Capt. Walker, from Wilmington, is arrived at Dominica.

Wedneſday, Auguſt 20, 1766, Departed this Life, in the 19th Year of her Age, Miſs MARGARET ROSS, the Daughter of John Roſs, Eſq; of this City. All who had the Pleaſure of an Acquaintance with her *loved* her, and *lamented* her Death; her many *amiable* perſonal *Qualifications*, have ſtamped her Image on their Hearts with indelible Characters. She was *ſincere* and CONSTANT in her Friendſhips; a *dutiful* and *affectionate* Child; a *tender* and *loving* Siſter; and of a *ſweet* and *endearing Diſpoſition.* She bore a long and lingering Fit of Sickneſs with *Patience,* and met the King of Terrors with that *Fortitude* and *Reſignation* which *Innocence* ever inſpires.

On Tueſday, the 26th ult. departed this Life, Seignior JOSEPH JOACHIM DE ORNELLAS EVASCONCELLOS DE FIGUERA, a young Portugueſe Gentleman, of good Family, in the Iſland of Madeira, who had reſided in this City about ſeven Years, during which Time his Conduct was ſo approved, and his Manners ſo engaging, that perhaps few Funerals have been attended by ſo many Friends, who ſincerely regretted the Loſs of the Deceaſed. As he had no Relations in this Country, ſix of his Intimates appeared as Mourners, and other ſix bore his Pall to the Romiſh Church in this City, where he was decently interred.

Yeſterday Se'nnight, in the Evening, the Barn of Mr. Jacob Mock, in Paſſyunk Townſhip, was ſet on Fire by Lightning, which entirely conſumed the ſame; together with his Grain, Flax, a great Quantity of Hay, &c.

On the 27th ult. Mary Kinſler, a Child of two Years old, fell into a Well in this City, and was drowned.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia,* INWARD-ENTRIES.

Ship Mercury, J. Aſhmead, Ship Hope, J. Roſs, and Schooner Sally and Jenny, S. Davidſon, from Barbados. Ship Lark, J. Roberts, Newfoundland. Schooner Polly, E. Belford, Brig Morning Star, T. Callender, and Ship Samuel, H. Wright, St. Kitts. Sloop Rebecca and Sally, C. Lowe, Dominica. Ship Speedwell, P. Lacey, Cork. Sloop Manby, J. Oſborne, New-York. Sloop Lovely Lucy, R. Dunbar, Virginia. Schooner Pitt, S. Williams, Antigua. Sloop Charleſtown, J. Adams, S. Carolina. Sloop Merrymack, A. Lovell, Piſcataqua. Brig Francis, T. Sampſon, and Brig Parragon, A. Peniſton, St. Euſtatia. Sloop Eſther and Ann, T. Durant, Martinico. Brig Molly, R. Eyres, Falmouth. Schooner Polly, J. Anderſon, from Nevis.

OUTWARDS. *Ship Succeſs, S. Nuttle, and Brig Mary and Elizabeth, J. Sparks, for London. Ship Madeira Packet, J. Ford, Jamaica. Sloop Ruth, E. King, and Sloop Polly, T. Smith, St. Kitts. Sloop Deborah, H. Hodge, Anguilla. Sloop Patience, W. Ward, N. Carolina. Ship Lark, J. Roberts, and Brig Lark, B. Peel, Newfoundland. Brig Jenny, C. Weſt, Jamaica. Brig Abigail, J. Montgomery, Barbados. Brig Philadelphia Packet, J. Harriſon, for S. Carolina.*

CLEARED. *Sloop Speedwell, J. Antrim, and Schooner Kenſington, F. Moon, to N. Carolina. Brig George, D. Gregory, and Brig Pompey, B. Torbert, St. Kitts. Sloop Induſtry, J. Seaton, Virginia. Ship Friendſhip, T. Pearce, Liverpool. Brig Carpenter, C. Jenkins, St. Euſtatia. Schooner Charming Nancy, J. Mullowny, Louiſbourg. Brig Prince of Wales, T. Maſon, S. Carolina. Sloop Kenſington, W. Graham, Barbados. Sloop Dove, D. Ferguſon, to N. York.*

WEDNESDAY, the 10th Inſtant, will be ſold by public Vendue, at the London Coffee-Houſe, Seventy Hogſheads of Choice Weſt-India Rum, &c. &c. &c. ¶ 1 W.

To be SOLD by
JOHN COX, Senior, in Front-ſtreet,

A CHOICE Parcel of Madeira Wines, in Pipes, Hogſheads, and Quarter Caſks. Alſo a few Cheſts of Bohea Tea, imported in the Ship Harrietta, John Richey Maſter, from London. ¶

Philadelphia, September 1, 1766.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, Yeſterday Morning, from the Ship Friendſhip, Thomas Pearce Maſter, two indented Servants, one named William Smith, an Engliſh Lad, 18 or 19 Years of Age, about five Feet four Inches high, well ſet, of a dark Complexion, black Hair, his Clothes uncertain. The other named Alexander Murray, a Scotch Lad, 17 or 18 Years of Age, about five Feet three Inches high, thick ſet, brown Complexion, ſhort brown Hair, ſpeaks very bad Engliſh, and his Dreſs uncertain, as they carried their Cheſts and Clothes off with them. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Servants, ſo as they may be had again, ſhall have the above Reward, or Thirty Shillings for either, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

JOSEPH WHARTON, *junior.*

N. B. Theſe Servants ran away the 19th ult. and were apprehended at the Barracks by the Soldiers. It is probable they may again be lurking about the Confines of the City, as they are Strangers, and not acquainted with the Country.

STRAYED from the Subſcriber, living in Carnarvon Townſhip, Lancaſter County, a young bay Mare, about 14 Hands high, and about two Years old laſt Spring, with a ſmall Star in her Forehead, neither Brand nor other mark, nor docked. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, or gives Intelligence, ſo that ſhe may be had again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by PETER LIGHT, *or* WILLIAM LAWRENCE, *in Plymouth Townſhip.*

N. B. She was ſeen in May laſt, at William Levering's, on the Ridge Road, and ſeveral other Places in that Neighbourhood. ‡

BY Virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be ſold by public Vendue, on Saturday, the 13th Day of September inſtant, on the Premiſes, a certain Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate, lying and being in Forks Townſhip, Northampton County, containing 260 Acres, bounded by Lands of the Moravian Brethren, and Henry Houſer; late the Property of Richard Shackleton, ſeized and taken in Execution by

¶ PETER KACHLEIN, Sheriff.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be ſold, by public Vendue, on Monday the 15th Day of September inſt. at Eaſton, in Northampton County, a certain Meſſuage or Tenement, and Lot of Ground thereunto belonging, ſituate in the Town of Eaſton aforeſaid, containing in Breadth Eaſt and Weſt 56 Feet, and in Length 220 Feet, bounded Southward by Northampton-ſtreet, Weſtward by a Lot of Ground marked in the general Plan of the ſaid Town No. 166, Northward by a 20 Feet Alley, and Eaſtward by a Lot of Ground, marked in the ſaid Plan No. late the Eſtate of George Gangwere; ſeized and taken in Execution by

¶ PETER KACHLEIN, *Sheriff.*

To the FREEHOLDERS, and other ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my ſincere Thanks for your Favours paſt; and ſhall be further obliged to you for the Continuance of your Votes and Intereſt at the enſuing Election.

WILLIAM PARR, Sheriff.

To the Gentlemen FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS of the County of New-Caſtle, upon Delaware.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by many Friends and Acquaintances, I take this Method to inform the Public, that I intend to ſtand a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, this enſuing Election; your Votes and Favours in my Intereſt for ſaid Office, ſhall be gratefully acknowledged by, GENTLEMEN,

Your moſt humble Servant,

‡ *EMPSON BIRD.*

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be ſold by public Vendue, on Monday, the 15th Day of September inſtant, at the London Coffee-houſe, at 7 o'Clock in the Evening, a certain Bake Houſe, Granary, Boulting-houſe, and Dwelling-houſe, and Lot of Ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the South Side of Spruce-ſtreet, in the City of Philadelphia, containing in Front, on ſaid Street, 18 Feet, and in Length or Depth, 102 Feet, bounded by Ground of Benjamin Loxley, and others, ſubject to a Ground-rent of Ten Pounds Currency per Annum; late the Eſtate of Ephraim Smith, ſeized and in Execution by

WILLIAM PARR, Sheriff.

TO be ſold by public Vendue, on Friday, the 3d Day of October next, between the Hours of Ten and One in the Forenoon, on the Premiſes, a large commodious Stone Millhouſe, ſituate on Neſhaminy Creek, about 20 Miles from Philadelphia, lately in the Tenure of Robert Jemiſon; together with a Tract of Land adjoining, containing about 75 Acres, about 20 of which are cleared, 5 in good Meadow, on which is alſo a good Stone Dwelling-houſe, with a Log Kitchen, a Stone Cooper's Shop; the Mill has two Pair of Stones, one of which a good Culling, three Boulting Cloths, alſo a good Beam and Weights; the Boulting and Hoiſting is done by Water.

* ANDREW HODGE, and ELEANOR FARIS.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, in the Night of the 17th of Auguſt laſt, from the Subſcriber, living in Weſt-town Townſhip, Cheſter County, an Iriſh Servant Man, named Michael Drury, aged 35 Years, 5 Feet 6 Inches high, pale Complexion; had on a brown Wig, a Caſtor Hat, Half worn, old home-ſpun Shirt, dark coloured Cloth Coat, and Snuff coloured Cloth Veſt, without Sleeves, Check Trowſers, Yarn Hoſe, new Brogues, tied with Strings; he is a well ſet ſtraight Fellow, and marked on one Hand with M D. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Servant, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

¶ JOSEPH JAMES.

RUN away, on the 31ſt of Auguſt laſt, from David Thomſon, of this City, Ship-Builder, two Apprentice Lads, one named Peter Stell, a Scotch Lad, about 19 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, full faced, thick ſet, brown Hair, and apt to get drunk; had on, and took with him, a white Broadcloth Coat, red and white Gingham Jacket, a brown, and one Claret coloured Ditto, white Shirt, Buckſkin Breeches, Thread Stockings, good Shoes, and Silver Buckles. The other named James Shank, an Engliſh Lad, about 20 Years of Age, about the ſame Height with the other, has fair Hair, ſmooth faced, much like a Sailor, more ſlim than the other; had on, and took with him, a blue Broadcloth Coat, a croſs-barred Jacket, one blue, and one Claret coloured Ditto, white Stockings, Buckſkin Breeches, good Shoes, and Silver Buckles. They took other Things, ſuch as Check Shirts and Trowſers. Whoever takes up the ſaid Apprentices, and ſecures them, or brings them to their Maſter, ſhall have Fifty Shillings for each, if taken in the Province, or Five Pounds for each, if out of the Province, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

DAVID THOMSON.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry them off, at their Peril. ¶

Warrington, Auguſt 25th, 1766.

WHEREAS I Peter Minehard, of Warrington townſhip, York county, gave two bonds or obligations to a certain John Thomas, each bond conditioned for the payment of twenty pounds, and bearing date on or about the nineteenth day of October laſt; one of them payable the firſt day of May laſt, and the other, the firſt day of May next; for which bonds I have not received the value, but believe I am much impoſed upon. Theſe are therefore to forbid all perſons to take any aſſignment of the ſaid bonds, for I do not intend to pay them, unleſs I ſhall receive of the ſaid John Thomas, the value for which I gave the ſaid bonds. ‡ PETER MINEHARD.

For KINGSTON, in JAMAICA,

The BRIGANTINE
HARRIETTA,
JOHN RICHEY,
Commander;

Has excellent Accommodations for Paſſengers, and will ſail in about three Weeks. For Freight or Paſſage apply to ALEXANDER LUNAN, or ſaid Commander

---

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be expoſed to ſale, by way of public vendue, on Tueſday, the 16th day of this inſtant September, a commodious plantation, ſituate in New-Caſtle county, in Mill-Creek-Hundred, containing 200 acres of land, with a good dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables, orchards, &c. 20 acres of meadow, and much more may be made; well watered and timbered; convenient to market and mill; joining the great road from Newport to Lancaſter, on which there is a good conveniency to erect a mill. Alſo another ſmall tenement on ſaid plantation.

N. B. On ſaid day will be expoſed to ſale, a Negroe man, horſes, cows, ſheep, hogs, houſhold-furniture, cart, and various utenſils for huſbandry, too tedious to mention. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock on ſaid day, when the conditions of ſale will be made known, by

¶ JAMES ROBISON.

STRAYED or ſtolen, about two Weeks ago, from the Plantation of the Subſcriber, living in Leacock, Lancaſter County, a black Horſe, 5 Years old, about 14 Hands high, pretty round bodied, and well ſhaped, paces a little, but trots moſtly, has a Saddle Mark near above each Kidney, and ſome Marks of the Collar about his Neck. Whoever ſecures ſaid Horſe, ſo that the Owner may have him again, and brings the Thief to Juſtice, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, or Twenty Shillings for the Horſe only, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

§ JOHN HUSTON.

Cheſter county, Auguſt 30, 1766.

NOW in the ſubſcriber's cuſtody, the four following deſcribed perſons, committed as runaway ſervants, viz. John Norris, alias Patrick Norris, who ſays he is a ſervant to Mr. Charles Vallaly, at Pottſgrove. William Matthewſon, who declares himſelf to be a ſervant to Mr. Derrick Pennybacker, in Berks county. John Arens, a Dutch man, about 5 feet 5 inches high, of a very dark complexion, ſhort black hair, ſays he came from Maryland, and follows the ſea. Benjamin Taylor, a lad about 15 years old, fair complexion, and much freckled, ſhort yellow hair, ſays he came from Briſtol, in Old England, in the ſhip Briſtol Packet, captain Veaſy, commander. The maſters of ſaid fellows (if any) are deſired to come, pay charges, and take them away, in ſix weeks from this date, otherwiſe they will be ſold for the ſame, by

‡ JOSEPH THOMAS, goaler.

Juſt imported in the brig Harrietta, captain Richey, from London, and to be ſold by

TENCH TILGHMAN,

At his ſtore in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. Iſrael Pemberton's,

FLAXEN ozenbrigs, white and brown Ruſſia and Iriſh ſheeting, Flanders bed-ticks, callicoes, printed linen, bandanoe and cotton romal handkerchiefs, brown and white pomeranias, quadruple ſileſias, German dowlaſs, piſtol and long lawns, gulix holland, diaper and damaſk table cloths, clouting diapers, 3-qr. 7-eighths and yd. wd. Iriſh linens, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, tammies, durants, callimancoes, black ruſſels, white and pink half ell perſians, black alamode, cloth, crow, and light coloured ſewing ſilks, death head and basket mohair buttons, brown buckrams, ſilk, hair, and ſcarf twiſt, pins, London and White-chapel needles, red flannels, 7-qr. 8-qr. 9-qr. and 10-qr. roſe blankets, checks, an aſſortment of cutlery, &c. Said Tilghman expects an aſſortment of low priced woollens, in the firſt veſſels from London. tbc 4 w.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in Paxton Townſhip, Lancaſter County, on Monday, the 19th of May laſt, a certain Negroe Man, named Dick, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, a ſlim built black Fellow, about 23 or 24 Years old, ſpeaks good Engliſh, ſome Low Dutch, and ſome French; had on, when he went away, an old Hat, Blanket Coat, good Leather Breeches, old Stockings, good Shoes, but a good deal too large for him, tied with Strings. As he formerly lived with one Mr. Hunt, in the Jerſeys, it is thought will make that way, or towards Philadelphia. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe, and ſecures him, ſo as his Maſter may have him again, ſhall receive Six Dollars Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

JOHN POSTLETHWAIT.

TAKEN up, and put into Trenton goal, upon ſuſpicion of being run away ſervants, on the 17th and 19th of Auguſt. On the 17th, John Edmiſton, who ſays he is ſervant to Thomas M'Neil, late of Philadelphia; his ſaid maſter, if any he has, is deſired to come before the 19th day of September, pay his charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will that day be ſold out for his fees, and other charges. &c. The other named John Johnſon, who was on board the Tyger, and came aſhore on or about the laſt of July, ſays he has no maſter; if any perſon claims any right to the ſaid Johnſon, he is deſired to come before the time above mentioned, elſe he will be ſold out for his charges, by me

* GEORGE BROWN, goal-keeper.

To be Sold by private Sale, on the Premiſes, by the Subſcriber,

A Valuable Plantation, containing 200 Acres of good Land, or more, if it ſuits the Purchaſer, of which there are 80 Acres cleared, and in good Fence; there is about 15 Acres of good Meadow, and more may be made, the reſt is all well timbered and watered, ſituate in Waterford Townſhip, Glouceſter County, and Province of Weſt New-Jerſey, about 6 Miles from Cooper's Ferry, 3 from Haddonfield, One and an Half from a public Landing, and one Mile from Cole's Church; the whole Premiſes is well watered, as there is a Run of good Water thro' the whole Plantation; there is on the Premiſes a good Apple Orchard, and Peach Orchard, on which there is a good Frame Houſe, and a Well of very good Water cloſe by the Kitchen Door, a good Milk Cellar, and Barn, Stables, Cow-houſes, Smoak-houſe, Hen-houſe, and good Frame Corn Crib. The Premiſes lie on a public Road, leading from Cole's Town to Cooper's Ferry, there is a very extenſive Outlet for Cattle or Hogs. Any Perſon that inclines to purchaſe the ſaid Premiſes, may apply to the Subſcriber, on the Premiſes. The Purchaſer may enter on the ſame about the 27th of November next.

¶ SAMUEL BURROUGH, junior.

CAME to the Plantation of George Faukler, in Carnarvon Townſhip, Lancaſter County, about the latter End of July laſt, a little dark bay Mare, about 14 or 15 Years old as is ſuppoſed, branded on the near Shoulder J W, having no natural Marks, only a few white Hairs in her Forehead, trots and paces, and has a young Colt ſince laſt Spring; ſhe has been in the Neighbourhood this two Years paſt, but never advertiſed until now. The Owner is deſired to come and prove his Property, pay Charges, and take her away. ¶

CAME to the Plantation of the Subſcriber, living in the Manor of Moreland, Philadelphia County, on or about the 10th Day of Auguſt laſt, a light brown coloured Mare, ſuppoſed to be 13 Hands and a Half high, and between 7 and 8 Years old, has a Star in her Forehead, and ſhod before with old Shoes. The Owner proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have her again, by applying to JOSEPH KELLY. §

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

THREE Board Houſes, and two Stables, ſituate in the Northern Liberties, between Front and Second-ſtreets, behind the Barracks, in Brown-ſtreet, next to the Sign of the King of Pruſſia, and the Sign of the Three Crowns; the firſt Houſe is two Story high, with two good Rooms, walled out with Brick, a Cellar, a Kitchen, and a Bake Oven, a good Pump before the Door, with a Stone Gable-End; the Houſe contains in Front, on ſaid Street, 15 Feet, and 20 in Depth, beſides a Corner Lot, 25 Feet Front, joining the Street, which leads through Mr. Philips's Rope-walk, on which the other two Houſes are ſituated, and fronting ſaid Street, each 13 Feet Front, and 16 Feet in Depth; each of them has two good Rooms, walled inſide with Brick; and the three aforeſaid Houſes has good Gardens; the firſt joins Gerard Wilhelm's Lot. The whole has three Fronts, on which there is a Ground-rent of Six Pounds, Pennſylvania Currency, per Annum, but may be bought off. The firſt mentioned Houſe is inſured. ADAM WELHELM. §

This is to give public NOTICE,

THAT there is to be ſold, or lett for any term of years, about 4000 acres of land, which is partly laid out in 100 acre lots, in Curry's Brook or Buſh, about 7 miles from Schenectady, part of which joins near the Mohawk river, in the midſt of a fine inhabited country; another part of ſaid tract lies on the eaſt ſide of the public road from Schenectady to Schohary, and on both ſides Norman's kiln, joining Duaneſburgh on the eaſt; the whole attended with many advantages for the induſtrious farmer; as proof thereof, many perſons have lately come from the Jerſey, Fiſhkills, the Nine Partners, and ſundry other parts of this and the neighbouring provinces, and ſet themſelves down on ſaid Lands. Any perſon or perſons inclining to purchaſe or rent all or any part of ſaid lands, may apply to JOHN DUNCAN, in Schenectady, who will agree on the moſt reaſonable terms, and give a good warrantee deed to any who buy, and make the time of payment eaſy, and will even aſſiſt any induſtrious family to carry on their improvements.

Said Duncan has likewiſe to diſpoſe of, on like terms, about 5000 acres of very valuable land, lying in the province of New-York, and county of Albany, about 30 miles to the northeaſt of Hudſon's river, on both ſides Batton-kiln, being part of a patent called Princetown, granted in May 1765, to him and others. Likewiſe 2000 acres of very valuable land, lying near the aforeſaid premiſes, on part of which lives------- Waters, Tavern-keeper, on the publick road between Bennington and Captain Hawly's; as alſo ſundry houſes, with lots and parcels of land, in and about Schenectady, joining on the Mohawk river, to be ſold or rented by ſaid Duncan, as can be agreed on. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe or rent any of the aforeſaid houſes or lands, may apply to him, or to the Rev. WILLIAM HANNAH, miniſter of the goſpel in Albany, Tbc. 3 M.

To be LETT by WILLIAM PETERS, in Blockley,

A Houſe and ſhop, with one acre of garden; late in the occupation of Adam Foulk, ſadler, at the meeting of the two ferry roads to Lancaſter, about three miles and a half from Philadelphia. ¶

And it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that from and after the ſaid firſt day of *November*, 1766, no duty, or other impoſition whatſoever, ſhall be paid, in any *Britiſh* colony or plantation in *America*, for any ſort of cotton wool exported from thence; any law, cuſtom or uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that from and after the firſt day of *July*, 1766, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for any perſon or perſons to import and bring into *Great-Britain*, in *Britiſh* built ſhips or veſſels, navigated according to law, from any port or place whatſoever, any ſort of cotton wool, without paying any ſubſidy, cuſtom, or other duty, whatſoever, for the ſame; any law, cuſtom, or uſage, to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Provided neverthleſs, and it is hereby further enacted, that a due entry of ſuch cotton wool, and *Indico*, ſhall be made in the reſpective cuſtom houſe belonging to the port where ſuch goods ſhall be imported, either in the *Weſt Indies* or *Great-Britain*, in the ſame manner and form, and expreſſing the quantities thereof, as was uſed and practiſed before the making of this act; and the ſaid goods ſhall be landed in the preſence of the proper officer appointed for that purpoſe; otherwiſe ſuch goods ſhall be liable to the payment of the ſame duties, as would have been due and payable for the ſame, if this act had not been made.

And, in order to promote and encourage the growth of coffee and cocoa nuts in the *Britiſh* dominions in *America*, and the importation of ſuch goods into *Great-Britain*, to be exported from thence into foreign parts; and to eaſe the merchants and dealers therein from the difficulty of paying the full duties for the ſame when imported for that purpoſe; be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That from and after the ſaid firſt day of *July*, 1766, no duty or cuſtom ſhall be paid for any coffee of the growth or produce of any *Britiſh* colony or plantation in *America*, nor for any foreign coffee which ſhall have been warehouſed upon the continent of *America*, which ſhall be imported directly from ſuch places reſpectively into *Great-Britain*, in the manner required by this or any act now in force, nor for any *Britiſh* or foreign cocoa nuts imported into *Great-Britain*, other than one half of the old ſubſidy granted by the act of tonnage and poundage, made in the twelfth year of the reign of King *Charles* the ſecond, which ſhall be paid down in ready money, and ſhall not be afterwards drawn back or repaid upon the exportation of the ſame goods; provided ſuch coffee and cocoa nuts ſhall, immediately upon landing, be ſecured in warehouſes, purſuant to the directions of an act made in the tenth year of the reign of King *George* the firſt, for repealing certain duties therein mentioned payable upon coffee, tea, cocoa nuts, chocolate, and cocoa paſte imported, and for granting certain inland duties in lieu thereof, and for other purpoſes in the ſaid act mentioned; and ſuch coffee and cocoa nuts ſo warehouſed ſhall, in all other reſpects, be ſubject to the like duties, reſtrictions and regulations, if taken out for home conſumption; and to the like ſecurities, regulations, and reſtrictions, if taken out for exportation, as coffee and cocoa nuts warehouſed in purſuance of that act are liable to by any law now in force.

And it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that from and after the firſt day of *January*, 1767, all ſugars which ſhall be imported into *Great-Britain*, from any part of the *Britiſh* colonies or plantations on the continent of *America*, ſhall be deemed and taken to be *French* ſugars; and the importer or proprietor ſhall, upon the importation thereof, pay down in ready money, to the collector of his Majeſty's cuſtoms, only three pence per hundred weight averdupois for ſuch ſugars, which ſhall not be afterwards drawn back or repaid upon the exportation of the ſame goods; provided ſuch ſugars ſhall upon landing, be immediately lodged and ſecured under the King's locks, in warehouſes provided at the ſole expence of the importer or proprietor of ſuch goods, with the privity and approbation, and under the care and inſpection, of the commiſſioners or principal officers of the cuſtoms for the port where ſuch goods ſhall be imported; and ſhall not be delivered out of any ſuch warehouſe but upon the following conditions; that is to ſay, if ſuch ſugars, or any part thereof, ſhall be delivered for exportation to foreign parts, the owner or exporter thereof, together with one other ſufficient perſon, ſhall enter into bond to his Majeſty, his heirs, and ſucceſſors, in treble the amount of the full duties which would be due and payable for ſuch ſugars if the ſame were conſumed in this kingdom, with condition that no part of ſuch ſugar ſhall be relanded in *Great-Britain* or *Ireland*, or any of the dominions belonging to the crown of *Great-Britain*; which bonds ſhall be diſcharged in the ſame manner as the bonds given for the due exportation of prohibited *Eaſt India* goods are diſcharged by any law now in force.

And, the better to prevent the relanding ſuch ſugars, be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that if any ſuch goods ſhall be relanded, or unſhipped to be relanded, contrary to this act, the ſame, together with the boats, lighters, or any other veſſels, horſes, carts, or other cattle or carriages, which may be employed or made uſe of in the removal, carriage, or conveyance, of ſuch goods, as alſo the ſhip or veſſel from which ſuch ſugar ſhall be unloaded, together with her furniture and apparel, ſhall be forfeited, and ſhall and may be ſeized by any officer or officers of the cuſtoms; and all and every perſon or perſons who ſhall be aſſiſting, or otherwiſe concerned in the unſhipping or relanding ſuch goods, or to whoſe hands the ſame ſhall knowingly come after the unſhipping thereof, ſhall forfeit treble the value of ſuch goods; which ſaid penalties and forfeitures ſhall and may be proſecuted, ſued for, recovered, and divided, in ſuch manner and form, and by ſuch rules and regulations, as penalties and forfeitures inflicted for unſhipping prohibited or uncuſtomed goods in this kingdom, may be proſecuted, ſued for, recovered, and divided, by any law now in force.

Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that no ſuch ſugars ſhall be ſhipped, or permitted to be ſhipped or loaden for re-exportation from *Great-Britain*, on board any ſhip or veſſel of leſs burden than ſeventy tons, to be aſcertained by the ſame rules and dimenſions as the tonnage of ſhips importing brandy and other ſpirits into this kingdom is to be aſcertained, by an act made in the ſixth year of the reign of king *George* the firſt, for preventing frauds and abuſes in the public revenues of exciſe, cuſtoms, ſtamp-duties, poſt-office, and houſe money.

And it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that if any ſuch ſugars ſhall be taken out of any warehouſe, wherein the ſame ſhall be ſecured as aforeſaid, in order to be uſed in this kingdom; the perſon or perſons ſo taking out the ſame, ſhall firſt pay up the remainder of the duties which would have been due and payable upon the importation of *French* ſugars into this kingdom; and they ſhall, in all other reſpects, be liable to the ſame reſtrictions and regulations, as *French* ſugars would have been ſubject and liable to, if this act had not been made.

Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted, that if ſuch ſugars ſhall not be either exported, or the full duties paid for the ſame, within twelve calendar months from the importation thereof, but ſhall then continue and be ſtill remaining in the ſaid warehouſes; in ſuch caſe, it ſhall and may be lawful for the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms for the time being, or any three or more of them, to cauſe the ſaid goods ſo remaining to be publickly ſold, by auction or inch of candle, to the beſt bidder; and the money ariſing by ſuch ſale to be applied firſt in diſcharge of the ſaid duties and the expences of ſuch ſales, and the overplus (if any) to be paid to the importer or proprietor of ſuch goods, or other perſons authorized to receive the ſame.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that the monies ariſing by the ſaid duties by this act impoſed upon cambricks and *French* lawns; and alſo by ſuch part of the duties hereby alſo impoſed upon ſugars imported from any *Britiſh* colony or plantation on the continent of *America*, as ſhall exceed the duties now payable upon ſugars ſo imported (except the neceſſary charges of raiſing, collecting, recovering, paying and accounting for the ſame) ſhall be, from time to time, paid into the receipt of his Majeſty's exchequer, diſtinctly and apart from all other branches of the public revenue, and be reſerved in the ſaid receipt for the diſpoſition of parliament.

And whereas by the herein before recited act, made in the fourth year of the reign of his preſent Majeſty, it is, amongſt other things, enacted, that before any melaſſes or ſyrups ſhall be laden on board any ſhip or veſſel, in any of the *Britiſh* colonies or plantations in *America*, as of the growth or product thereof, proof ſhall be made where ſuch melaſſes or ſyrups grew or were produced, and manufactured in the manner directed by the ſaid act: And whereas by the ſaid recited act, and by another act made in the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, for more effectually ſecuring and encouraging the trade of his Majeſty's *American* dominions, and for other purpoſes in the ſaid act mentioned, it is, amongſt other things, enacted, that for every ſhip or veſſel that ſhall ſet ſail from any of the ſaid *Britiſh* colonies or plantations in *America*, bond and ſecurity ſhall be given, with condition, that in caſe any foreign melaſſes or ſyrups ſhall be laden on board ſuch ſhip or veſſel, the ſame ſhall be brought to ſome of his Majeſty's colonies or plantations in *America*, or to *Great-Britain*, under the penalties and forfeitures in the ſaid acts expreſſed: And whereas the duty upon foreign melaſſes or ſyrups, imported into the *Britiſh* colonies in *America*, are now reduced, and all melaſſes and ſyrups, *Britiſh* as well as foreign, are made ſubject to the ſame duty, be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that from and after the ſaid firſt day of *November*, 1766, ſo much of the ſaid recited acts as relate to any proof or certificate with reſpect to the growth, produce or manufacture of *Britiſh* melaſſes or ſyrups, or any bond to be entered into with reſpect to foreign melaſſes or ſyrups, ſhall be, and the ſame is hereby declared to be, repealed.

And whereas by an act made in the twelfth year of the reign of King *Charles* the ſecond, intituled, *An act for encouraging and encreaſing of ſhipping and navigation*, and ſeveral ſubſequent acts of Parliament which are now in force, it is, amongſt other things, enacted, that for every ſhip or veſſel which ſhall load any commodities, in thoſe acts particularly enumerated, at any *Britiſh* plantation, being the growth, product or manufacture thereof, bonds ſhall be given, with one ſurety, to the value of one thouſand pounds, if the ſhip be of leſs burthen than one hundred tons, and of the ſum of two thouſand pounds, if the ſhip be of greater burthen, that the ſame commodities ſhall be brought by ſuch ſhip or veſſel to ſome other *Britiſh* plantation, or to ſome port in *Great-Britain*: Now, in order more effectually to prevent ſuch goods being privately carried from any *Britiſh* colony or plantation in *America* into foreign parts of *Europe*, in veſſels that clear out with non-enumerated goods, as well as to prevent the clandeſtine importation of foreign *European* goods into the ſaid *Britiſh* colonies; be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that from and after the firſt day of *January*, 1767, bond and ſecurity, in the like penalty, ſhall alſo be given to the collector, or other principal officer of the cuſtoms, at any port or place in any of the *Britiſh American* colonies or plantations, with one ſurety beſides the maſter of every ſhip or veſſel that ſhall lade or take on board there any goods not particularly enumerated in the ſaid acts, with condition, that ſuch goods ſhall not be landed at any part of *Europe* to the northward of *Cape-Finiſterre*, except in *Great-Britain*; which bond ſhall be diſcharged in the manner hereafter mentioned; that is to ſay, for ſuch of the ſaid goods as ſhall be entered for, or landed in, *Great-Britain*, the condition of the bond ſhall be, to bring a certificate in diſcharge thereof, within eighteen months from the date of ſuch bond, and within ſix months for ſuch of the ſaid goods as ſhall be entered for, or landed in, any of the *Britiſh* colonies or plantations in *America*; which reſpective certificates ſhall be under the hands and ſeals of the collector and comptroller, or other principal officer of the cuſtoms, reſident at the port or place where ſuch goods ſhall be landed, teſtifying the landing thereof; and for ſuch of the ſaid goods as ſhall be entered for, or landed at, any other place where the ſame may be legally landed, to bring the like certificate within twelve months, under the common ſeal of the chief magiſtrate, or under the hands and ſeals of two known *Britiſh* merchants reſiding there, or ſuch bond or bonds ſhall be diſcharged, in either of the ſaid caſes, by proof, upon oath made by credible perſons, that the ſaid goods were taken by enemies, or periſhed in the ſeas: And if any ſuch non-enumerated goods ſhall be laden on board any ſuch ſhip or veſſel, in any *Britiſh* colony or plantation in *America*, before ſuch bond ſhall be given, the goods ſo laden, together with the ſhip or veſſel, and her furniture, ſhall be forfeited, and ſhall and may be ſeized by any officer of the cuſtoms, and proſecuted in ſuch manner as any other forfeiture againſt the laws of the revenue may be proſecuted.

Provided always, and it is hereby declared and enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that nothing herein before contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to veſſels which ſhall be *bona fide* bound to ſome of the ports of *Spain* within the bay of *Biſcay*.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that if any action or ſuit ſhall be commenced, either in *Great-Britain* or *America*, againſt any perſon or perſons for any thing done in purſuance of this or any other act of parliament relating to his Majeſty's cuſtoms, the defendant or defendants in ſuch action or ſuit may plead the general iſſue, and give the ſaid acts, and the ſpecial matter, in evidence, at any trial to be had thereupon, and that the ſame was done in purſuance, and by the authority, of ſuch act: And if it ſhall appear ſo to have been done, the jury ſhall find for the defendant or defendants; and if the plaintiff ſhall be nonſuited, or diſcontinue his action after the defendant or defendants ſhall have appeared; or if judgment ſhall be given, upon any verdict or demurrer, againſt the plaintiff; the defendant or defendants ſhall recover treble coſts, and have the like remedy for the ſame as defendants have in other caſes by law.

TO be ſold by public Vendue, on the 20th Day of September inſt. a large two Story Brick Houſe, Kitchen, Malt-houſe, Stable, Frame-houſe, and Summer-houſes; the Lot is 130 Feet Front, and 154 Feet in Depth, a Pump before the Door; ſubject to a Ground-rent of 3l. 15s. Pennſylvania Currency yearly; the Houſe is a Tavern, and letts for 40l. a Year; the Frame-houſe letts for 9 or 10l. a Year. A good Title will be given to the Buyer. The Vendue to be held on the Premiſes, at Spring Garden, and to begin at Two o' Clock, where Attendance will be given by **CHRISTOPHER SHIBELER.** ¶

New-Caſtle County, Auguſt 25, 1766.

BY Virtue of his Majeſty's Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale at public Vendue, on Thurſday, the 18th Day of September next, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, on the Premiſes, a certain Tract and Piece of Land, containing 80 Acres more or leſs, chiefly timbered, ſituate in St. George's Hundred, and adjoining the Lands of Iſaac Gooding, Samuel Floyd, and others; late the Property of Jacob Gooding, ſeized and taken in Execution by

¶ THOMAS DUFF, *Sheriff.*

New-Caſtle County, Auguſt 25, 1766.

BY Virtue of his Majeſty's Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale at public Vendue, on Friday, the 19th Day of September next, at the Houſe of William Stuart, in St. George's, a certain large two Story Brick Meſſuage, and Lot of Ground, as alſo three other Lots, adjoining the Lands of Iſaac Duſhane, and others, all ſituate in the Town of St. George's, and very commodious either for Tavern or Store; late the Property of the Widow Britt, ſeized and taken in Execution by THOMAS DUFF, *Sheriff.* ¶

New-Caſtle County, Auguſt 25, 1766.

BY Virtue of his Majeſty's Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale at public Vendue, on Saturday, the 20th Day of September next, at the Houſe of John Rankin, in Red Lyon Hundred, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, a certain Meſſuage, and Tract of Land, ſituate in Red Lyon Hundred, adjoining the Lands of Peter Hance, and others, containing 60 Acres, more or leſs; late the Property of Iſaac Baily, ſeized and taken in Execution by

¶ THOMAS DUFF, *Sheriff.*

To be SOLD, by the Subſcriber,

A LOT of Land, in Germantown Townſhip, joining the Southeaſt End of Germantown, containing about 20 Acres of very good Land, a fine high Situation, fit for a Gentleman's Country Seat, has a Proſpect for ſeveral Miles round; there is a very good Orchard of the beſt of Fruit Trees; ſuch as Apples, Pears, Cherries, &c. about three Acres of the beſt watered Meadow, and about as much Woodland, and a good Spring, very ſuitable for a Fiſh-pond; there is alſo very good Stone for Building.

Likewiſe to be ſold, about ten Acres of good Meadow, joining on a Road leading from Frankford to the Falls of Schuylkill, about a Mile from Germantown. For Title, and Terms of Sale, apply to JACOB NAGLEE, *near Germantown.* §

TO be ſold by the Subſcriber, at public Vendue, in George Town, Maryland, the firſt Thurſday in November next, a Lot of Ground, whereon ſtands a large Brick Houſe, well finiſhed, with two Rooms on a Floor, and a Cellar under the whole, a large Kithen, Store-houſe, and Counting Room adjoining the ſaid Store; alſo a large Granary that will Store near Five Thouſand Buſhels of Grain, a Stable, Chaiſe-houſe, Meat-houſe, Milk-houſe, with a very good Well of Water in the Yard, a large Garden, well pailed in; the whole Lot under good Fence, with other Improvements, too tedious to mention. Any Perſon that has a mind to purchaſe before the Day of Sale, by applying to the Subſcriber, may know the Terms.

* GILES COOKE.

ABSCONDED, one Peter George Denſon, Schoolmaſter, born in America, and ſays his Mother lives in North-Carolina; he has been in the Army, and has had the Small-Pox within this two Years, ſo that he looks red in the Face, and much pitted, a tall well ſet Fellow, appears to be a ſober, quiet, though deceitful Man; he has artfully obtained a Paſs from his Employers in Uwchland, and has got ſeveral of his Employers to ſign it; Dennis Whelen, and others, have ſigned it. He got Paſſes from Virginia and Maryland in the ſame, or other cunning Manner. The ſaid Denſon did artfully and inſinuatingly obtain Goods of me the Subſcriber, and others, to a conſiderable Value, ſome of which were a dark Copper coloured Waiſtcoat, and Breeches of Cotton Velvet, the which he wears. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Denſon in any of his Majeſty's Goals, and ſends a few Lines directed to William Beale, Storekeeper, in the Great Valley, Cheſter County, ſhall be intitled to a Reward of Two Pounds. Witneſs my Hand this 25th Day of Auguſt, Anno Domini 1766. WILLIAM BEALE. ¶

BY Virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the 8th Day of this inſt. September, at the Houſe of the Widow Kelly, in Hilltown Townſhip, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, a certain Meſſuage, Tenement, and Tract of Land, ſituate in New-Britain Townſhip, containing 190 Acres, more or leſs, bounded by Land of the Widow Kelly, Thomas Jones, and others, with a Dwelling-houſe and Barn erected thereon; late the Property of William Williams, and taken in Execution by John Gregg, late Sheriff. WILLIAM BUCKMAN, Sheriff. ‖

JAMES REYNOLDS, CARVER and GILDER, Juſt arrived from London (by Captain Sparks) at his Houſe in Dock-ſtreet, oppoſite Lodge-Alley, being the Houſe lately built by Mr. Samuel Lewis, or at Mr. Symonds's Store, the Corner of the Market, in Second-ſtreet,

UNDERTAKES to execute all the various Branches of Carving and Gilding, in the neweſt, neateſt and genteeleſt Taſte; ſuch as Capitals, Mouldings, and all other Houſe Work, Chair and Cabinet Ditto, Glaſs and Picture Frames, Slab and Table Ditto, Girandoles, Chandiliers, &c. and Ship Work in general. Any Perſons who pleaſe to favour him with their Commands, may depend upon their being compleated with the utmoſt Diſpatch.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Ulrich Ellen, late Soap-boiler, in Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia, deceaſed, are hereby deſired to make ſpeedy Payment of ſuch reſpective Debts, to us the Subſcribers, impowered to receive the ſame; and all thoſe who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are alſo deſired to bring in their Accounts, duly proved, to be ſettled by BERNHARD LAWERSWYLER, and ANDREW ENGEL, Executors. ‡

Bohemia, Cecil County, Auguſt 18, 1766.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, on the 17th Day of this Inſtant, a Servant Man, named William Callahan, an Iriſhman, about 32 or 33 Years of Age, and about 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, of a ſandy Complexion, wears ſhort light brown Hair, cut cloſe on the Top of his Head; had on, an old Ozenbrigs Shirt and Trowſers, the Trowſers patched between the Legs with a Piece of new Tow Linen, an old Hat, and old ſhort Coat, of mixed grey Cloth; he had neither Shoes nor Stockings, nor any other Cloaths with him; is a Plaiſterer by Trade, but as he has been ſome Time on board a Man of War, it is like he may pretend to be a Sailor, and endeavour to get on board ſome Veſſel. Whoever ſecures ſaid Servant in any Goal, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall receive Five Dollars Reward from ANDREW PEARCE. †

AS Cheſter Bridge wants to be repaired immediately; therefore the Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors of the County of Cheſter, have appointed to meet at the Houſe of Valentine Wever, in the Burrough of Cheſter, the 11th Day of this inſtant September, at which Time they propoſe agreeing with ſuitable Workmen to repair the ſame, ſuch as Maſons, &c. Therefore if any Perſons are inclineable to agree to do the Work, they are deſired to meet at the Time and Place aforeſaid. ¶

CAME to the Plantation of the Subſcriber, in Oxford Townſhip, Philadelphia County, the 24th Day of July laſt, a light bay Horſe, about 13 Hands 3 Inches high, neither Brand nor Earmark, and without Shoes; he has an old Sore on his Shoulder. The Owner proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have him again. WILLIAM ALTAMUS. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

AN Engliſh Servant Woman, fit for Town or Country Buſineſs, hath near three Years to ſerve, can cook, waſh, iron, and handle her Needle, and will be ſold reaſonable. Enquire of the Printers hereof.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS,
at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market.*

September 11, 1766. NUMB. 1968.

The PENNSYLVANIA *GAZETTE.*

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Lately imported from England, and to be ſold by
ALEXANDER HUSTON,
At his ſtore, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Baptiſt meeting-houſe,
ſundry European and India goods, as follows, viz.

WHITE, black, pink and blue ſattins, Engliſh and India paduaſoys and damaſks, blue, green, pink, plumb, black and cloth coloured mantuas and pelongs, black and white broad and narrow ſattin and paduaſoy ribbons, ſewing ſilk of all colours, bengals, ſeerſuckers, nankeens, challoes, bandanoes, variety of perſians, printed cottons, calicoes and chintz; a neat aſſortment of copper-plate cotton and calicoe bed patterns, 3-qr. 7-8ths, yd. and yd. and 3-8ths cotton and linen checks, white and coloured threads, diaper and damaſk table cloths, clouting diaper, cotton counterpanes, bohea and green tea, cinnamon, nutmegs, mace, cloves, hard-metal and common pewter, duck, pigeon and turkey ſhot, 10, 12 and 20d London nails, frying pans, ſcarlet and red ſerges, ſcarlet and ſtriped flannels, yellow, blue, green and crimſon harateens, low priced broadcloths, 10-qr. roſe blankets, 8 and 10-qr. green and blue rugs, blue and red halfthicks, flowered and clear lawns, cambricks in pieces and patches, ſhaloons, tammies, durants, calimancoes, fine white calicoes, humhums, muſlins, long lawns, fine broad bed ticks, blue linens, variety of Iriſh linens, ſpotted linen handkerchiefs, ſtriped ditto, &c. &c.

N. B. He has to ſell, a ſtrong hearty negroe girl, about 15 years of age, has had the ſmall-pox and meaſles, and fit for any ſort of drudgery. ¶4 W.

Imported in the Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Sparks, and the Harietta, Captain Richie, from London, and to be ſold wholeſale and retail, by
MAGDALEN DEVINE,
In Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, the fourth Door from the Quaker Meeting-houſe, the following goods, viz.

BLACK, blue, and cloth-coloured, India and Engliſh paduaſoys, ſnuff and cloth coloured ducapes, blue and cloth coloured ſilk grograms, black, blue, white, pink and cloth coloured, plain and flowered ſattins, pelongs of various colours, 3-qr. and half ell plain and changeable mantuas of different colours, black, blue, white and pink coloured, flowered modes and ſarſnets, flowered damaſks, ſtriped luteſtrings, India ell wide perſians of various colours, half yd. yd. wd. black, blue, white and pink coloured Engliſh perſian, half yd. and 3-qr. plain white ſarſnets, black and blue Engliſh taffeties, blue and green corded paduaſoys, ſtriped and flowered tobines, rich taboreens, meſſinets, ſilverets, and dreſdenets, black and coloured ſilk and cloth cloaks and cardinals, mens and womens ſilk velvets, a variety of cotton ditto, black ſilk neckcloths, ſilk lungees, bandanoe and cotton romal handkerchiefs, Iriſh and Barcelona black and coloured ditto, black, blue and white gauze ditto, long lawn, printed linen and checked ditto, a variety of plain, ſtriped and flowered, ribbons, ladies velvet collars, yd. wd. and 7-eights cambricks and lawns, long lawns, 6-qr. and yd. wd. muſlins and humhums, and book muſlins, plain, ſtriped and flowered gauzes and catguts, a variety of thread and blond laces, ſilver blond ditto, footings and edgings, black ſilk fringe and gimp, black, blue and cloth coloured ſattin hats, Dunſtable ditto, and bonnets, muffs and tippets, and ermins for ladies cloaks, French and Engliſh white wax necklaces, ſewing ſilks of various colours, a large aſſortment of mens and boys knit, ribbed and wove, ſilk, ſilk and worſted, and worſted hoſe, womens, maids and girls wove, worſted and ſilk ditto, 6 and 7 qr. cloths of various colours, tammies, durants, ſhalloons, rattinets, calimancoes, ruſſels, mechlinburghs, dorſetteens, bombazeens, harrateens, kerſey blankets, ſpotted and figured montees, yd. wd. ſtarrets, camblets, ſtriped and plain camblettees, ſcarlet, red and white flannels, ſerge flannels, green bays, plain and ſpotted ſwanſkins, twilled naps and beaver frizes, ſcarlet naps and coatings, plain and napped duffils, and half thicks of various colours, thickſets, ſingle and double worſted damaſks, ſtriped linceys, Scotch carpets, and carpetings of various widths, yd. wd. hair cloth for malſters and brewers, a large aſſortment of cottons, calicoes and chintzes, 7-eights and yd. wd. Iriſh linens, Scotch hollands, brown and white Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheetings and dowlaſes, German oſnabrigs, brown and white Ruſſia towelling, linen half ell, 3-qr. and 6-qr. diapers and huckabacks, table cloths of various ſorts, brown roles, 3-qr. and 7-eights bed ticks, 9 and 10-qr. Flanders ditto, mens ſilk, worſted and leather gloves, womens ditto and mitts, baſket and other buttons of various colours, childrens morocco ſhoes and pumps, womens galoſhes and clogs, paper for rooms, green tea, ſilver watches, bindings, garterings and ferretings, tapes and bobbings, and ſundry other goods, all which ſhe will ſell on the loweſt terms for ready money, or ſhort credit.

TO be SOLD by the Subſcriber, on very reaſonable terms, a valuable plantation, lying in Middletown, in the county of Cheſter, 6 miles from Cheſter, and 17 from Philadelphia, containing 150 acres of good land, one half thereof cleared, and within good fence, with 10 acres of good meadow, and more may be made, the reſt well timbered land, there is likewiſe an orchard of the very beſt grafted fruit trees, ſufficient to make two hundred barrels of cyder in a year, with good cyder works. Alſo a good two ſtory ſtone houſe well finiſhed, with 4 rooms on a floor, and a fire-place in each, a fire-place in the garret, and another in the Cellar, a large ſtone kitchen, a good barn, ſtable, ſheds and other out buildings; the houſe, for many years paſt, has been a well accuſtomed tavern, and is very pleaſant, and ſuitable for a gentleman's ſeat, or a ſtore.

Alſo to be ſold a plantation, in Aſhtown, three miles from the above, containing 124 acres of good land, the cleared part very good for corn or paſture, and the reſt well timbered, with a ſpacious frame houſe, a good cellar, and a good ſtone kitchen, with an iron furnace in it, alſo a good barn, ſtable and cow ſheds; payments may be made eaſy to the purchaſer; for further particulars enquire of the Subſcriber, WILLIAM NOBLIT. §

Auguſt 23, 1766.

THERE will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 1ſt day of October next, a valuable plantation, in the townſhip of Amwell, county of Hunterdon, New Jerſey, containing 100 and odd acres, late the eſtate of Samuel Barber deceaſed, where one John Barber now lives. There is on the ſaid place a good frame houſe and barn, a young bearing orchard, 5 acres of good meadow, about 20 acres of woodland, the reſt good for grain; there is water in all the fields, and a well at the houſe. The conditions will be made known the day of ſale, where attendance will be given by us

† ELIADA BARBER, and JOHN BARBER, Executors.

TO be ſold, by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 23d day of September inſtant, at the dwelling plantation of James Louttit deceaſed, in Saſſafras neck, Cæcil county, and where the ſubſcriber now lives, viz. a healthy ſtrong negroe fellow, about 28 years of age, and a healthy negroe wench, about 20 years of age; likewiſe 8 or 10 horſes and mares, conſiſting of half and quarter bloods, and country bred, one of which is a remarkable fine Pacolet filly, and all in good order; about 30 head of horned cattle, of an extraordinary breed; about 30 or 40 head of good ſheep; 40 or 50 head of hogs; and two or three feather beds. Three months credit will be given, the purchaſer giving bond and ſecurity, if required. MARY LOUTTIT, execut.||

TO be ſold by public vendue, on the 20th of this inſt. September, being the 7th day of the week, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Erneſt Mange, at the ſign of the Three Crowns, the upper end of Front-ſtreet continued, a certain lot or piece of ground, in Kenſington, which has been well manured, beginning at the corner of Barnaby Barnes's land, and extends northerly 200 feet to a ſtake on Prince-ſtreet; thence along the ſaid ſtreet 380 feet to another ſtake on Cherry-ſtreet; thence down the ſame ſoutherly 200 feet to another ſtake; thence weſterly 380 feet to the place of beginning. The ſaid lot ſubject to a ground-rent of 6l. 13s. 4d. currency per annum, payable to Alexander Allaire. Alſo a certain houſe and lot in the Northern Liberties, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet continued, near John Eaſtaugh, wheelwright, containing in front on the ſaid ſtreet 45 feet, and extending that breadth weſterly 100 feet, and from thence extending 100 feet further weſt, the breadth of 40 feet, ſo that the lot is 200 feet in depth; the premiſes were lately lett for 15l. per annum, and are ſubject to a ground-rent of 6l. 13s. 4d. payable to John Brown. The ſaid lots late the eſtate of James Child, deceaſed, and ſold by the aſſignees.

And on the 15th day of November next, being the 7th day of the week, at 4 o'clock P. M. will be ſold by public vendue, at the London Coffee-houſe, the following tracts of land, ſituate in Weſt New-Jerſey.

No. 1. A tract or parcel of land, in the townſhip of Great Egg-harbour, in the county of Glouceſter, beginning at a pine tree, by the ſide of a run that leads to James Sommers's, or Price's mill-pond; from thence weſt 250 perches to a marked pine; from thence north 50 perches to another marked tree, &c. containing in the whole 474 acres, with allowance for roads.

No. 2. One other tract, in the county and townſhip aforeſaid, near Ingerſol's branch, which puts out of Abſecom; from thence weſt 75 perches to a pine marked with 12 notches; from thence ſouth 250 perches to a pine marked 12 notches; and from thence north 34 degrees weſt, 305 perches, to the place of beginning, containing 247 acres, with allowance for roads.

No. 3. One other tract of land, beginning at a pine tree near Richard Riſley's cedar ſwamp, which lies on the main branch of Abſecom, and running from thence weſt 120 perches to a pine tree marked with 12 notches; and from thence acroſs the ſwamp north 100 perches, &c. containing 71 acres.

No. 4. One other tract, beginning at a pine tree of John Conover's, back of Richard Riſley's land, and running from thence north 50 degrees weſt, 40 perches, to a red oak marked, and from thence weſt 80 perches, to a pine marked with 12 notches, and from thence north 65 perches, then north 30 degrees eaſt 60 perches, to a white oak, and then north 50 degrees eaſt 80 perches; then north 75 degrees eaſt 40 perches, to a pine; then eaſt 40 perches to Richard Riſley's land, near the head of the marſh; and from thence ſouth 16 degrees weſt 218 perches, to the place of beginning, containing 128 acres.

No. 5. One other tract, ſituate in the townſhip and county of Glouceſter, on a branch of Great Egg-harbour river, about a mile from the blue anchor, beginning at a pine tree marked 4 blazes, 12 notches, and the letters I C, ſtanding on the north ſide of a large maple ſwamp; thence north 20 degrees weſt 10 perches, to a poſt by a run; thence north 31 degrees weſt 30 perches, croſſing a ſmall branch to a pine tree, marked as aforeſaid; thence ſouth 75 degrees weſt 20 perches, croſſing the ſwamp to a maple marked 4 blazes, 12 notches; thence ſouth 25 degrees eaſt 73 perches, to a poſt; thence north 55 degrees eaſt 25 perches, croſſing the ſwamp to the tree firſt named, containing 151 acres.

No. 6. One other tract, in the townſhip of Great Egg-harbour, and in the county of Glouceſter, on the north-eaſt ſide of Great Egg-harbour river, at the head of Miry run, beginning at the pine tree corner to John Ireland's land, marked I I on the weſt ſide, and I C on the eaſt ſide, ſtanding on the road that leads from Little Meadows to the head of Gravelly Run, being 9 perches from the road, containing, within the ſeveral courſes thereof, 355 acres.

No. 7. One other tract, in the townſhip and county aforeſaid, on a branch of Gravelly Run, beginning at a corner tree of Andrew Blackman's cedar ſwamp, formerly marked with the letters A B, and now with 4 blazes, and the letters I C, ſtanding on the ſouth ſide of the eaſt branch of Gravelly Run, and, in the ſeveral courſes thereof, containing 128 acres.

No. 8. One other tract, in the townſhip and county aforeſaid, on the north ſide of Scull's Thoroughfare, beginning at a ſtake at the mouth of a ſmall creek, where it puts out of the Thoroughfare, the ſtake bearing ſouth 40 eaſt from John Scull's dwelling-houſe; thence north 35 perches; thence eaſt 30 perches; thence ſouth 35 perches; thence weſt 30 perches, to the place of beginning, containing 100 acres.

No. 9. One other tract, in the county and townſhip aforeſaid, beginning at a pine tree, marked 4 blazes, 12 notches, and the letters I C, a corner of 515 acres, ſurveyed to Elijah Clark, being the weſtermoſt corner of the ſaid tract, ſtanding about two miles above Weſtcott's cauſeway; thence weſt 50 perches, to a pine marked as aforeſaid; thence ſouth 80 perches, to a white oak, marked as above; thence north 61 degrees, and 30 minutes eaſt, 77 perches, to a pine marked as the above corner to Elijah Clark's land; thence north 23 degrees weſt, 47 perches, by Clark's line, to the place of beginning, containing 360 acres, with uſual allowance; the whole late the property of James Child, deceaſed. A plan of the ſaid lands will be ſhewn at the time of ſale, and any further information may be had from the ſubſcribers.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of James Child, deceaſed, or to Child and Stiles, are deſired to make payment before the firſt of October, or their accounts will be put into attorneys hands. SAMUEL NEAVE, FRANCIS RICHARDSON, JEREMIAH WARDER, aſſignees.

ROBERT PORTER, Sadler,
Oppoſite the Priſon, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

TAKES this method of returning his thanks to thoſe who have been pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom. He begs leave to inform the public, that beſides the uſual branches of the ſadler's trade, he has, for near 3 years paſt, made and ſold foreſt ſaddles, without trees, a kind much eſteemed in England for ſafety and eaſe, which ſeveral gentlemen of judgment and character, both in this city and the neighbouring provinces, who have bought them of him, can aſſert; and as there is no other ſadler in this city that makes ſuch ſaddles, they have urged him to advertiſe them, which he would have done before now, but he waited the approbation of the public. Any gentlemen or ladies, who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, or orders, for any kind of work, may be aſſured of his beſt endeavours to ſerve them.

N. B. He has a neat aſſortment of Engliſh hunting ſaddles ready made. †

WANTED,

A SINGLE Man, who has been uſed to tend a Griſt-mill and Saw-mill, that can be recommended. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

NOTICE is hereby given, That ſtages are erected, and will be continued plying from Philadelphia to Baltimore Town by the Subſcribers, who will take the greateſt care that ſatisfaction will be given thoſe who will favour us with their employ; Jacob Wert and Martin Wert's ſhallop to ſet off from the lower ſide of Captain Meaſe's wharff in Philadelphia, every Saturday, and proceed to Hamburgh landing, on the lands of Captain Alexander Porter, in the Bite, 4 miles below the town of Newcaſtle, and eleven miles from Perch Creek, making out of Elk river below French Town, which is the neareſt communication between Cheſapeak bay and Delaware river; whence Michael Stites's ſtage waggon will ſet out with the paſſengers and goods every Monday to Perch Creek, where Jacob Wert, junior, with a ſloop well fitted, and built for a ſtage, with good accommodations, will receive them, and proceed the next day to Baltimore Town, where he is to continue till Saturday, and then return to Perch Creek, where ſtores are erected to ſecure the goods, where Michael Stites receives them, and proceeds to Hamburgh on Monday; whence Jacob and Martin Wert's ſhallop receives them, and ſets off for Philadeldhia every Tueſday, and continues there till Saturday, and then returns, &c.----Iſſachar Davis, at the ſign of the Cooper's Arms, oppoſite Captain Meaſe's, will receive orders in the abſence of the ſtage.

N. B. The following goods will be carried from Hamburgh to Philadelphia at theſe rates, viz. pipe ſtaves at fifteen ſhillings every thouſand, hogſhead ditto at twelve ſhillings, barrel ditto at nine ſhillings, flaxſeed hogſheads at one ſhilling and ſix pence, flower caſks at ſix pence. JACOB WERT, MARTIN WERT, MICHAEL STITES, JACOB WERT, junior. ¶ 7/6

A MAN that underſtands the TANNING and CURRYING buſineſs, having no family, and can be well recommended for his ſobriety and honeſty, may meet with good encouragement, by applying to JACOB VAN BEBBER, near St. George's, in New-Caſtle county. ¶

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to all perſons, that have any objections againſt the ſtopping up of Blackbird creek, ſo that ſhallops may be deprived from going up ſaid creek, any further than where it is ſtopt; and alſo that all the marſhes above it may be cultivated, and brought into good freſh graſs. The objecters, from notice hereof, are to appear at New-Caſtle on one or other of the firſt two days after the next meeting of our honourable aſſembly at New-Caſtle after the date hereof, and there to make their objections why ſaid creek ſhall not be ſtopt as aforeſaid; and their non-appearance will be taken as a grant in favour to ſtop ſaid creek. §

STRAYED or ſtolen from the commons of this city, near 3 weeks ago, a brown horſe, about 13 hands and a half high, about 6 years old. Neither brand nor ear mark. 'Tis thought he has a ſpot of grey hairs, the ſize of a dollar, on one thigh, paces a little, but moſt natural to trot; ſhod before, and was gauled with geers, by drawing a chair. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and ſecures him, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall receive Ten Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges; and if ſtolen, and the thief brought to juſtice, Three Pounds, paid by ISAAC MILNOR.

N. B. Said Milnor has to ſell, in Lombard-ſtreet, near the New Market, a well finiſhed houſe, that he will diſpoſe of very cheap for caſh. For further particulars, apply to him, in Sixth-ſtreet. ‡

ALL perſons indebted to Frederick Kuhl, in Market-ſtreet, in bonds, notes or book debts, are hereby deſired to come and pay ſuch reſpective debts, as he intends to leave this province next ſpring; and all thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt ſaid Frederick Kuhl, are likewiſe deſired to bring in their accounts, in order to make a thorough ſettlement. As there has been given publick notice ſeveral times, that all perſons any ways indebted to the eſtate of Mark Kuhl, late of this city, baker, ſhould come and pay, and little or no regard has been paid thereto; this is to inform them once more, that unleſs they come and pay in a ſhort time, they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs, without further notice from

HENRY KEPPELE, ſenior, and FREDERICK KUHL, Executors.

N. B. The ſaid Frederick Kuhl has to lett, a back houſe, in Market-ſtreet, where the deceaſed Mark Kuhl uſed to live, a very good houſe, with a large garden. Likewiſe to be ſold at his houſe, window glaſs, nails, verdigreaſe, Pruſſian blue, litherage, and painting bruſhes. Tbc. 6 M.

RUN away from Jacob Keyzer, of Philadelphia, an Engliſh ſervant man, named Patrick Clark, by trade a taylor; had on, or took with him, a green broadcloth jacket, a thickſet under ditto, blue broadcloth breeches, diamond ſtockings, half-worn pumps, white metal ſhoe-buckles, check ſhirt, and an old beaver hat: he is a ſlender fellow, about 5 feet 6 inches high, very ſmooth faced, and limps very much, his right leg being 3 or 4 inches longer than the left: he has been ſeen about Society-Hill for ſome days paſt. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Eight Dollars reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JACOB KEYZER.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril. †

By the Duke of Cumberland Packet, Captain Goodridge, arrived at New-York, in ſeven Weeks from Falmouth, we have the following Advices, viz.

VIENNA, June 21.

THE laſt letters from Conſtantinople, dated the 25th of May, adviſe, that on the 22d of that month, in the morning, a violent earthquake happened there, the courſe of which was directed from the ſouth to the north. Several Moſques, the Mint, and other buildings, were deſtroyed; the Seraglio received a great deal of damage, and part of the Keys, by the ſhock, and the violent agitation of the ſea, were thrown down. The ſuburb of the Pera ſuffered much leſs, only ſome chimnies being ſhook down there. When the courier left the city, upwards of 1000 *perſons were computed to be buried under the ruins; and had the ſame accident happened when the people are in the Moſques, or in the Baths, a much greater number would probably have ſuffered the ſame fate. The Grand Signior was encamped in the gardens of the Seraglio with his women, and the whole court.*

Particular letters from thence mention, that from the 22d of May, to the 2d of June following, 34 *heavy ſhocks of an earthquake had been felt. In one of thoſe letters it is further added, that nothing was ſet on fire by the ſaid misfortune; but of what other conſequences happened, we expect to have more particulars.*

Hamburgh, July 4. The laſt letters from Berlin, dated the 1ſt inſtant, do not ſay that the King of Pruſſia has had an interview with the Emperor; but they contain another pretty ſurpriſing piece of news, which is, that Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, Field-Marſhal General of the Pruſſian armies, Colonel of a regiment of foot, and Governor of Magdebourg, has reſigned to his Pruſſian Majeſty all his military poſts and dignities, with the appointments, and revenues thereto annexed.

LONDON.

June 26. It is ſaid that ſome extraordinary diſpatches for the Government arrived on Monday, from the court of Spain.

Letters from Leghorn adviſe, that at the next General Aſſembly of the Corſicans, it would be finally determined, which of the preſent republican ſyſtems of Europe ſhould be adopted, in the future government of that ſtate; when it was expected that the preference would be given to that of the Dutch, by encouraging foreigners of all nations to ſettle in the iſland, for the benefit of trade.

June 28. Letters from Warſaw ſay, that the King of Poland is going to eſtabliſh in that city, a board for aſſiſting merchants and traders, who ſhall be ſtraitened to keep their credit, provided that they can make it appear they are not behind-hand in the world, nor have been guilty of any frauds, but only cannot immediately anſwer the demands made on them. The money is to be advanced without intereſt.

Yeſterday Sir James Gray, Knt. of the Bath, was appointed Ambaſſador to the Court of Madrid.

Yeſterday ſome diſpatches arrived in town from his Excellency General Irwin, Governor of Gibraltar, ſaid to be of importance.

They write from Hamburgh, that one of General Paoli's late manifeſtoes is handed about there, addreſſed to all the Chriſtian powers, againſt the injuſtice of France, in deviating from their original character of mediators and neutrals, by their warlike preparations in the iſland of Corſica.

Advice is ſaid to have been received, that the King of Tanjour, on the arrival of the Eaſt-India Company's forces in his territories, agreed to pay the tribute demanded.

We are pretty poſitively aſſured, that ſome emiſſaries of France have been extreamly active amongſt ſome of the ſailors who went round the world with Commodore Byron, in order to obtain accounts of our new diſcoveries in the South-Seas; which it is ſaid are likely to prove to the nation of infinitely more importance than has yet been made known to the public.

Yeſterday morning the tranſports, with Kepple's regiment on board, for North-America, got under ſail at Spithead, with a fine wind down channel.

July 1. Letters from Bengal, dated the 7th of November laſt, by a Dutch Indiaman, give an account, that Lord Clive was perfectly well, and that every thing was quiet and proſperous there.

The return expected this year from China, from the good conduct of the Directors of the Eaſt India Company, and the great ability of Lord Clive, may be fairly eſtimated at near two millions ſterling, and thoſe from Bengal and Madraſs, by the Middleſex, &c. at a million and a half. The ſum of between two and three hundred thouſand pounds is alſo left in China for the inveſtment of next year; and fifteen ſhips from China have, above their charter party, near three thouſand tons of ſurplus tonnage, beſides five or ſix hundred bales of raw ſilk, a commodity very valuable to this country, and particularly ſeaſonable at the preſent juncture, when the wiſe regulations of government have precluded the importation of French ſilks. The cargoes from China, Madraſs, and Bengal, arrived, and on their way home, ſeven-eights, at leaſt, will be to the Company a clear profit, the ſaid cargoes having been purchaſed with the monies ariſing from its revenue in America.

We hear, that the terms upon which the Great Commoner may now take the lead in the adminiſtration are ſuch as he cannot, conſiſtent with his avowed principles, and the duty he owes his King and Country, refuſe accepting; if ſo, there is no doubt but his patriot heart feels too much for the miſeries of his native country, not to accept of an employment which will put it in his power to put an end to them.

On Friday there was a hearing before his honour the Maſter of the Rolls, concerning a legacy of about 10,000l. left by the late Sir William Pynſent to the Right Hon. William Pitt, Eſq; which was conteſted by ſome of the relations of the deceaſed Baronet; and after many learned arguments of the moſt eminent Council, it was determined in favour of Mr. Pitt.

Private letters from Leghorn adviſe, that Prince Heraclius of Georgia had gained a compleat victory over the Baſhaw of Erzerum, who had marched againſt him with a body of 50,000 men.

This morning M. de Mello de Caſtro, Envoy from Portugal, had a conference with the Secretaries of State, on the ſubject of diſpatches juſt received from his court.

Letters from Cadiz inform, that the King's magazines are provided with foreign ſhip-timber ſufficient to build twelve new men of war of the line.

They write from Gibraltar, that the Dey of Algiers had obliged the Dutch to make out a new ſett of Mediterranean paſſes, which would render it difficult for them to protect any longer the ſhips and merchandize of thoſe nations, with whom the Regency are, or may be, at war.

Laſt Friday arrived at Dover, the Randolph, Captain Walker, in 29 days from the Capes of Virginia, in whom came paſſengers the Governor's Lady and his ſon, Francis Fauquier, Eſq; who immediately ſet out for London.

This day the additional duty of 6d. per gallon on brandy, arrack, and all foreign ſpirits imported (except rum from our own plantations) took place.

July 3. *It is ſaid, that a great perſon's reſignation of a high employment, was not owing to ſuch a virtuous honourable motive, as the being unſucceſsful in endeavouring to procure the reconciliation of an unfortunate Exile to his offended Sovereign (as was aſſerted ſome time ago in the public papers.) This is well known by thoſe that are in the ſecret of affairs, and the public will not remain long in ignorance of the real cauſe of this, and other late reſignations.*

An order is gone down to the out-ports, for augmenting the crews of the guard-ſhips to their middle complements.

Yeſterday came on before Lord Mansfield and a ſpecial Jury, at Guildhall, a cauſe of great conſequence to trade, wherein Mr. Webſter, a wholeſale Druggiſt in this city, was Plaintiff, and Mr. Edic was Defendant. The action was brought for the average of the damage upon a large quantity of Senna, injured by the Defendant in a ſhip from Leghorn, and which damage was eſtimated at 34*l.* 19*s. per cent. The Jury, after a ſhort conſultation, brought in a verdict for the Plaintiff, and gave him after the rate of* 26*l.* 3*s. per cent. damage.*

The exact ſtate of the Spaniſh marine, according to letters lately received from Madrid, is ſaid to be as follows, viz. 14 *ſhips of the line at Ferrol, nine of them rigged and in commiſſion;* 11 *at Carthagena, only five in commiſſion;* 23 *at Cadiz,* 17 *in good order: No mention is made of frigates or men of war upon the ſtocks.*

They write from Paris, that the French troops who were ſent to quell the inſurrections in Spain, are on the march back again from the Spaniſh frontiers.

July 5. *It is ſaid that the garriſon of Minorca will ſoon be reinforced, and the fortifications of that iſland be put into a better ſtate of defence than they have been for many years paſt.*

We are credibly informed, that Mr. P---, during his glorious Adminiſtration, never received to his own uſe any of the profits or emoluments belonging to his office, except the bare ſalary that every body knows to be annexed to it, he having always cauſed to be depoſited in the treaſury, for public uſe, all the money allowed him for ſecret ſervice, together with all the perquiſites of his office, many thouſands of which have ever ſince remained in the treaſury, which the Lords thereof know not what to do with; nor would any of the Miniſtry, ſince his reſignation, take upon themſelves to diſpoſe of, or meddle with it, leſt this generous inflexible Patriot ſhould again become Prime Miniſter, and call them to account for it, as none but him has a right to diſpoſe of it. The annals of this country cannot produce ſuch another inſtance of miniſterial diſintereſtedneſs and public ſpirit, tho' France can boaſt her Duke of Sully, who perhaps was the only Miniſter that ever diſplayed the patriotic virtues of Mr. P---.

Yeſterday came on before Lord Mansfield and a ſpecial Jury, at Guildhall, a cauſe wherein Mr. Abraham Hume was Plaintiff, and Mr. Charles Boheme was Defendant, for the recovery of 200*l. inſured upon the Winchelſea, an India ſhip, loſt in* 1764. *It appeared upon the evidence, that when the policy was underwrote, it had not been communicated to the underwriter, that the ſaid ſhip was under a contract to ſtay one year longer in India than the charter party mentioned; the Jury brought in a verdict for the Defendant. Three other cauſes are determined by this verdict.*

Advice has been received, that the King of Morocco had broke the peace with the Grand Duke of Tuſcany.

According to letters from Leghorn, the Divan at Conſtantinople had remonſtrated warmly to ſome foreign Miniſters at the Porte, on account of the aſſiſtance which certain European powers had afforded to the Georgian rebels, in carrying on the war againſt the Grand Signior.

July 8. A letter from Florence, dated June 9, ſays, "The Envoy from Tripoly, who pretended to be empowered to conclude a treaty of peace between the Grand Duke and that Barbarian Regency, has never yet produced his credentials, but conſtantly eat and drank, and taken his diverſion, at the expence of our public treaſury; inſomuch that the government, not chuſing to be any longer duped or amuſed in this manner, have cauſed it to be ſignified to him, that he muſt prepare for embarking in a few days on board a frigate, which is ordered to carry him home."

An account of the number of men of war built at Genoa for the ſervice of France, ſince the laſt treaty at Verſailles, has been received here, and is ſaid to be as follows; four ſhips of the line, navigated to Toulon by Genoeſe ſailors without guns; two ſixty-four, a frigate, and two bombs, brought home by Frenchmen without guns; three ſeventies, a ſixty, and four frigates at Rochfort; beſides ſeveral tranſports at the above, laden with timber for the marine arſenals.

July 10. Private letters from Conſtantinople adviſe, that near all the ſtone buildings, in particular the Grand Moſque, the Old Seraglio, and the palace of the Grand Vizir, have been entirely overthrown; and ſome accounts make the number of people who periſhed amount to upwards of 40000. The ſuburb of Pera, where the foreign miniſters, and in general all the chriſtians reſide, ſuffered the leaſt. The Grand Signior, at the time of the firſt earthquake, was at one of his ſummer palaces on the banks of the Black Sea, about 18 leagues from Conſtantinople.

A few days ago the keel of a new 74 gun ſhip was laid upon the ſtocks at Plymouth, intended to be built entirely of American oak, with which the magazines have been well ſupplied from the foreſts of New Hampſhire and Nova Scotia.

They write from Gibraltar, that a French ſquadron of nine men of war paſſed by there, ſuppoſed to be ſent for making obſervations on the Barbary coaſt.

It is reported, that ſome of the chiefs on the African coaſt would not accept the preſents from England, offered them by his Excellency Governor O'Hara.

July 12. It is confidently reported that the Right Honourable WILLIAM PITT, Eſq; was yeſterday appointed one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.

It is certain that the Right Hon. Mr. PITT was yeſterday morning ſent for; and that a total change of the adminiſtration is reſolved upon.

Yeſterday there was a grand levee of all the Foreign Miniſters, &c. at Mr. Secretary Conway's houſe, in Warwick-ſtreet.

It is thought that France harbours no good intentions towards England, as ſhe hath increaſed her navy ſo greatly, that ſhe hath now, it is ſaid, eighty ſhips of war, many of them very large, in the ports of Breſt and Toulon only. Such increaſe of the French navy is the ſtrongeſt proof that they intend to break with us again, as ſoon as they find a favourable juncture, ſince it cannot anſwer any other purpoſe. However, it is ſaid, that ſome ſhips of war will be immediately ordered to cruize upon the French coaſt, to watch the motions of their fleets.

A letter from Pera, a ſuburb of Conſtantinople, gives the following account of the late earthquake: It happened on the 22d, at half an hour after five in the morning, and laſted near three minutes. Almoſt all the publick buildings are in ruins. The Vizir's houſe, which was built of ſtone, and contained ſeveral hundred perſons, is deſtroyed. All the people in it were killed, except a few who were taken out of the ruins two days after the accident. The firſt ſhock was followed the ſame day by 12 or 13 leſs ones, and including theſe, 26 have been counted within the compaſs of a few days.

Tueſday ſailed from Plymouth the Chatham man of war, for America.

Yeſterday ſome diſpatches, ſaid to be of importance, were again received from Sir Andrew Mitchel, his Britannic Majeſty's Ambaſſador at the court of Berlin.

The Right Hon. Mr. Pitt was ſent for by expreſs on Wedneſday laſt, from his ſeat in Somerſetſhire; and is hourly expected at St. James's.

The following alterations in the great offices of State, it is confidently reported, will take place in a few days, viz.

Earl Temple, Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, with a new Board. Mr. Pitt and the Duke of Grafton, Secretaries of State; [other accounts ſay, Lord Halifax and Mr. Pitt.]---The Earl of Shelburne, Secretary of State for Trade and Plantations; a new office.---Earl Gower, firſt Lord of the Admiralty, with a new Board.---Earl of Halifax, firſt Lord of Trade.---Lord Lyttleton, Lord Preſident of the Council.---Theſe, it is ſaid, are to compoſe the cabinet.

If the ſo much talked of changes take place, as it is univerſally hoped they may, we may flatter ourſelves that both the French and the Spaniards will have good cauſe to conſider well what may be the conſequences of the neglect they have ſhewn to their laſt treaties with us.

It is impoſſible to expreſs the pleaſure that appears in every countenance, on hearing of the recal of the great commoner.

A correſpondent at the weſt end of the town, writes thus: "Upwards of 300 new brooms are preparing with all expedition, to ſweep the Augean ſtable clean."

It is currently reported, that a fleet of obſervation will be ſent out to cruize between the chops of the Channel and Cape Finiſterre.

The laſt advices from Conſtantinople, mention, that all the Turkiſh garriſons on the frontiers of the Black Sea, were doubling with extraordinary diligence.

They write from Malaga, that a Spaniſh frigate of war had ſunk two Algerine Zebecks, after an obſtinate engagement on the coaſt of Majorca, and made prize of a third, which ſhe carried in there, with 95 Moors on board.

July 15. The privy council on Friday, was the fulleſt for ſome months paſt.

According to advices brought over in the laſt Amſterdam Gazette, the number of perſons killed and wounded in the late earthquake at Conſtantinople, amounts to ten thouſand.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer in the Eaſt-India ſervice, dated from Bengal, in December laſt.

"On Lord Clive's arrival here, the Carnatic were threatened with an invaſion of an army of 80,000 men, headed by the Souba of the Decan, who demanded a ſeventy years tribute from our Nabob. In conſequence of which, all that could bear arms were in the field, in order to repel this formidable force, &c. and could you believe it, our ſmall army purſued them to the boundaries of the country; but in fact, the fame of his Lordſhip's arrival in the Eaſt, contributed a great deal towards the retreat of this great army."

A gentleman at Bengal has ſent over to a gentleman here, a parcel of ſeveral kinds of ore, found ſome hundred miles in the country, and in thoſe places ceded to the company; two of theſe are a rich ſilver ore, the other ſeems to be gold, but has not yet been tried. He has likewiſe ſent home ſome of the abeſtos found in that country, which is looked upon as being of the true kind; and in his letter adds, the ſilver ore was only dug from part of the ſecond ſtratum, ſo that it is very probable theſe mines may be of great value.

On Saturday Morning the Right Hon. William Pitt, who is appointed one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, arrived in town, and immediately ſet out for Richmond, to wait on his Majeſty, where he ſtaid a conſiderable time.

On Sunday Mr. Pitt had a long conference with the Right Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, at his houſe in Pall-Mall.

We hear that all the great officers of ſtate were on Sunday at Court, and that the intended alterations in the Miniſtry had not then been declared, but it is ſaid they will be to-morrow or Friday.

Yeſterday there was a numerous council at the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Conway's houſe in Pall-Mall, at which Count Bothmar, by deſire, attended; the buſineſs of which is ſaid to be relative to the intended marriage between the King of Denmark, his Maſter, and her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Caroline Matilda.

It is ſaid that the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick's return to England will be haſtened, on account of ſome important advices received from the continent.

It is ſaid more commiſſions have been ſigned at a certain great Board within theſe eight days paſt, than had been for eight weeks before.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. William Pitt was much indiſpoſed, at his houſe in Harley-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare.

Letters from Senegal adviſe, that Governor O Harra was proceeding to make a factory and ſettlement at Arguin, on the African coaſt, which would effectually ſecure the gum trade from any farther encroachments of the French.

They write from Glaſgow, that the bounty obtained on the merchants importation of American timber, will this year amount to upwards of five thouſand pounds.

The Dolphin man of war is taking in her ſtores at Deptford with all expedition.

There was an extraordinary board of Treaſury held this day, as well as yeſterday.

Whitehall, July 1. *The King has been pleaſed to appoint the Right Hon. William Henry, Earl of Rochford, Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Moſt Chriſtian King.*

St. James's, July 11. His Majeſty in council was this day pleaſed to order, that the parliament, which ſtands prorogued to Saturday, the 12th of this inſtant July, ſhould be further prorogued to Tueſday, the 16th day of September next.

ST. CHRISTOPHERS.

Baſſeterre, Auguſt 16. On Thurſday laſt, between 11 and 12 o'clock, a terrible ſurf began, which continued all day, inſomuch that all buſineſs on the Bay was obliged to be ſuſpended; and, as a ſoutherly wind was apprehended, the ſmall craft quitted the road and ſtood out to ſea. We hear of no damage being done, except a boat and a canoe being ſtove. Yeſterday, the ſurf being much abated, moſt of the ſmall veſſels returned.

BOSTON, Auguſt 28.

We hear that ſome of the Towns in the County of York, have inſtructed their Repreſentatives to endeavour that Compenſation ſhould be made to the Sufferers in this Province, out of the public Treaſury, and others have voted to leave it to their Repreſentatives to endeavour ſuch Compenſation, if it ſhall appear to them to be reaſonable.

NEW-YORK, September 4.

We have the Pleaſure to aſſure the Public, that a few Days ſince, Mr. John Alſop received Orders from Mr. Nicholas Ray of London, to pay on his Account to the Society for encouraging Arts, Agriculture, &c. of this City, One Hundred Pounds, as a Preſent from him to ſaid Society, and to be diſtributed in ſuch Premiums as they ſhall think proper; this, added to the Sum raiſed by the Sale of his Pamphlet, and the Part he has taken in England for the Redreſs of our Grievances, and defending our Liberties to the utmoſt of his Power, ſets in a very ſtrong View, the Force of that inherent Love implanted in the Mind of Man for the Proſperity of his Native Country.

Sept. 8. *On Monday laſt his Excellency Sir HENRY MOORE, Bart. left Albany for Crown-Point, having, before he ſet out, been pleaſed to ſend a Reprieve to the Sheriff of Dutcheſs County, reſpiting the Execution of WILLIAM PENDERGAST, until his Majeſty's Pleaſure ſhould be known.*

Laſt Sunday Week, Capt. Waldrom, from Coracoa, ſpoke with a Snow from Philadelphia, bound for the Weſt-Indies.

Captain Bethnam, from Philadelphia, is arrived at Jamaica.

Captain Devereux, in 9 *Weeks from Dublin, the* 15*th of Auguſt, in Lat.* 39, 10, *Long.* 49, *ſpoke with a Schooner from Philadelphia, for Fyal; and the* 26*th following, in Lat.* 39, 22, *Long.* 63, 30, *with a Schooner from Boſton for Barbados.*

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 11.

Philadelphia, September 8, 1766.

To the PRINTERS of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

AS ſome anonymous perſons have, with a view of hurting my reputation, and ſerving their purpoſes at the approaching election, publiſhed, in the ſupplement of the Pennſylvania Journal, No. 1239, *ſundry copies of letters, ſaid to be wrote by me to the Commiſſioners of the Stamp-office, and to Dr. Franklin, in London; I do hereby aſſure the publick, that the ſaid copies are by no means genuine, and that I have, in order to do myſelf juſtice, commenced an action againſt the printers. As this matter is now to be determined in a due courſe of law, I hope, from the equity of the publick, that they will ſuſpend their judgments on it, till it is brought to a final iſſue. The people of this province have been ſo long accuſtomed to ſee theſe kinds of attacks made at this ſeaſon, and to find, in the end, all their charges proved to be without foundation, and that not a ſingle perſon ever appears openly to ſupport one of them, that they may poſſibly judge it unneceſſary for me to take any notice of any thing which comes from that quarter. But as the full refutation which I gave in print, ſome time ago, to certain vile anonymous charges, made againſt me by that party, in a ſupplement to Mr. Bradford's Journal, has not, I find, put a ſtop to theſe proceedings, I am induced to try whether the laws of my country will not be more efficacious for that purpoſe. In the mean time, I ſhall not be ſurpriſed if they go on and publiſh more letters of the ſame kind, write comments on them all, to ſpirit up the populace to injure me, and endeavour all in their power, to wound the friends of the people through my ſides; but this I am well convinced of, that there is not a man of credit among them, who* *will declare, under his hand, that they are genuine, or attempt to produce any proofs of their being ſo.*

JOHN HUGHES.

To the PUBLICK.

GENTLEMEN,

BY the above Advertiſement of Mr. Hughes's, you have a freſh Inſtance of his Regard to the Liberties of his Fellow-Subjects, in his impotent, but ill-natured, Attempt againſt the Freedom of the Preſs. His ſuing the Printers of the Pennſylvania Journal, for printing an exact Copy of his own Letters, is no more than the ill-judged Effect of that inſatiable Paſſion which he has, to trample upon the moſt ſacred Rights and Privileges of Britiſh Subjects in America. The Letters themſelves, which are but the Hiſtory of his own Conduct for a conſiderable Time paſt, plainly diſcover how heartily and paſſionately he wiſhed for the favourable Opportunity, which would put it into the Power of this excellent Patriot to execute the deteſtable STAMP-ACT, which no American can mention without Abhorrence, and to reduce the Free-born Sons of Britain to a State of the moſt wretched Slavery. What elſe can be the Meaning of his bare-faced Falſhood, in repreſenting North-America as in a State of abſolute Rebellion againſt the beſt of Kings, and in uſing all his feeble Endeavours to excite His Majeſty, and His Miniſters, to ſend over an armed Force to quell us, as he modeſtly terms it? But ſuch is his Inſenſibility to all the Dictates of Honour, or public Virtue, that, to compleat his Character, he would now attempt to demoliſh the Liberty of the Preſs, that invaluable Privilege of a free People; becauſe, through that Channel, his hidden Arts are brought to Light.

It is but a Piece of Juſtice to the Publick, to let them know his laſt Effort to prop his ſinking Character, which has long laboured under violent Suſpicions. He procured a Writ for the Printers of his Letters on Saturday laſt, which was executed by the Sheriff on Monday Morning following. As 1200 £ Damages were marked upon the Writ, the Printers ſent him a Notice about 12 o' Clock, to appear before a Magiſtrate, to ſhew Cauſe of Action, but he refuſed to appear. At 4 o' Clock the ſame Afternoon, they ſent him another Notice to appear for the ſame Purpoſe, at 10 o' Clock the next Day, and informed him, that unleſs he appeared, they would move for a Diſcharge from the Arreſt. But ſuch was the Conſciouſneſs of his Guilt, that he refuſed again to appear; and as he could not be compelled by Law to ſhew Cauſe of Action, the Arreſt was accordingly diſcharged.

We are only the Printers of a free and impartial Paper, and we challenge Mr. Hughes, and the World, to convict us of Partiality in this Reſpect, or of even an Inclination to reſtrain the Freedom of the Preſs, in any Inſtance. We can appeal to North-America, not only for our Impartiality as Printers, but alſo for the great Advantages derived to us very lately, from the unreſtrained Liberty which every Briton claims of communicating his Sentiments to the Public, thro' the Channel of the Preſs. What would have become of the Liberties of the Britiſh Colonies in North-America, if Mr. Hughes's Calls on Great-Britain had been heard, to reſtrain the Printers here from publiſhing what he is pleaſed to ſtile *inflammatory Pieces?* and if every proſtitute Scribler, and Enemy to his Country, had been ſuffered, without Controul from the Pens of *True Patriots*, to rack their diſtempered Brains, to find out Arguments to gull a free-born People into a tame Submiſſion to perpetual Slavery, and to impoſe their flimſy Cobwebs upon us, inſtead of ſolid and ſubſtantial Reaſoning?

To the Freedom of the Preſs in America we may, in a great Meaſure, attribute the Continuance of thoſe inherent and conſtitutional Privileges which we yet enjoy, and which every Briton, who is not enſlaved to private or Party Intereſts, prefers to his Life. We cannot, therefore, doubt, but that the Happineſs which now reigns thro' all the Britiſh Plantations, will inſpire every Friend of his Country with an honeſt and generous Indignation againſt the Wretch that would attempt to enſlave his Countrymen, by Reſtraints on the Preſs.

We would now inform the Publick, that the Letters of Mr. Galloway, and Mr. Hughes, which we printed in our laſt Week's Paper, were tranſmitted to Philadelphia by Captain Sparks, from a Gentleman in London, of Character and Integrity, who is a Friend of North-America, and never was accounted capable of impoſing upon the Publick. They were publickly ſeen and read in the Coffee-houſes in London, by great Numbers; were laid before the Parliament, and are copied verbatim in their Books. They came as genuine into our Hands; as ſuch we laid them before the Publick, and ſuch we have it in our Power to prove them.

But were there no other Evidences of his writing the Letters we printed, there may be ſufficient Proofs of the Fact, taken from the very Letters themſelves, to ſhew them the genuine Productions of his accurate Pen.----Let not Mr. Hughes therefore think, that his weak and faint Denial of the Genuineneſs of the Letters will paſs with the impartial World, as ſufficient to overthrow ſuch a Variety and Strength of Evidence, as the Publick is already poſſeſſed of againſt him. Let him reconcile the Aſſurances he has given to the Commiſſioners of the Stamp Office, that he would faithfully execute the Stamp Act, when it would be in his Power, with his full Reſignation of it, which he made to the Publick, before he can expect to be believed in any Matter by his Fellow Citizens.

WILLIAM and THOMAS BRADFORD.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated June 12, 1766.

"At preſent a thorough Change in the Miniſtry is juſt about to take Place, of which I can only give you the Out-lines.----Mr. Pitt is to be one of the Secretaries of State, and the Duke of Grafton the other. Lord Shelbourne is talked of for Secretary for American Affairs, as is Lord Halifax for Firſt Lord of Trade.----The Duke of New-Caſtle, and his Friends, it is ſaid, are to be left out, and very great Changes are to be made in moſt of the Public Offices.----Mr. Pitt is undoubtedly a Man of Spirit, and, from his Popularity, is able to do great Things. We ſhall now ſee what Figure he will again make at the Head of Affairs, as it is moſt certain that he is capable of doing more for his Country, than any other Man alive.----To our Enemies his very Name is terrible; and at home ſuch Savings may be made, and ſuch Schemes may be by him carried into Execution, as might be of infinite Service in leſſening our enormous Debt, which is of the laſt Importance; for the French carried on the laſt two Years of the War againſt our Funds, imagining we ſhould never be able to raiſe Money to continue it, but they found themſelves miſtaken. The Chancellor, it is thought, will either keep the Seals, or at leaſt get an Equivalent.----I don't find that George Grenville comes into any Place."

On Sunday laſt arrived here the Ship Roſe, from Belfaſt, after a Paſſage of 14 Weeks; ſhe was brought in by the Mate, Mr. Louge; her late Commander, Captain M'Nutt, having died at ſea the 5th of laſt Month. On the 13th ult. they fell in with Captain Walter Stirling, in His Majeſty's Ship Rainbow, in Long. 66, Lat. 31, who behaved to them in the moſt humane and genteel Manner, kindly ſparing them a Thouſand Weight of Bread, and offered them any other Proviſions they wanted. Captain Stirling was then out from Virginia for England 14 Days. Much about the ſame Time, two Lads, Brothers, of the Name of M'Lung, in a hard Gale of Wind at W. S. W. the Ship lying to, were waſhed overboard and drowned; and ſome time after ſhe ſprang her Foremaſt and Mizenmaſt in another Gale of Wind; and, in general, had a ſtormy Paſſage; the People all very healthy. On the 19th of Auguſt they ſpoke with a Snow from Milford for New-York, out eight Weeks.

Captain Coghlan, from Limerick, about eight Weeks ago, 50 Leagues from the Coaſt of Ireland, ſpoke a Ship, from South-Carolina for Liverpool, out 33 Days.

Tueſday laſt Captain Long arrived here from Liſbon, but laſt from Madeira, in five Weeks.-----Captain Liſle, in a Schooner, ſailed about a Week before him, for New-York; and a Sloop, Captain Harvey, ſailed in Company with him for the ſame Place.

By Captain Bolitho, from St. Martins, we learn, that about the Middle of laſt Month they had a hard Gale of Wind at St. Euſtatia, in which the Veſſels were all obliged to put out to Sea; he did not hear of their receiving any particular Damage, but ſays ſome Houſes were waſhed down.------Captain Bolitho kept Company three Days with Captain Founder, in the Schooner Rachel, for New-York from St. Euſtatia, and parted with him the 24th ult. all well.

Arrived from this Port. Captain Egdon in London; Captain Keith at Briſtol; Captain Mackey at Londonderry; Captains Aſh and Taylor at Belfaſt; Captains Davidſon, Montgomery, Potts, Hazelwood, Driſcal, and Tripe, at Liſbon; Captain Sibbald at Madeira; Captain Johnſon at St. Chriſtophers; and Captain Adderly at Providence.

Arrived in London. Captain Jarrold, from Maryland; and Captain Jarvis, in 26 Days, from Boſton.

Deal, July 7. Sailed, The Nancy, Richardſon, for North-Carolina; and the Pratt, Freeman, for Boſton.

Since our laſt Captain Graham arrived here from Dublin with Servants.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal Delivery, will be held at the State-Houſe on Tueſday, the 23d Inſtant.

The Stewards of the Philadelphia Races advertiſe, that as there was not a Certainty of a ſufficient Number of Horſes, of an equal Match with Selim or Yorick, to ſtart for the Hundred Piſtole Purſe, which was intended to be run for in October; that a Purſe of Sixty Pounds, for the Encouragement of Sportſmen, will be given to contend for in November, by any Horſe, Mare or Gelding (Yorick and Selim excepted) to carry Weight for Age, the Particulars of which will be inſerted in our next.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Schoooner Mary, J. Robinſon, and Brig Repeal, W. Lawrence, from St. Kitts. Brig Charming Peggy, W. Marſhall, Antigua. Schooner Georgetown Packet, C. Edgar, N. Providence. Sloop Squirrel, J. Monk, Anguilla. Sloop Eſther, P. Middleton, St. Euſtatia. Sloop Mary Ann, O. Sturgis, Virginia. Ship Roſe, R. Logue, Belfaſt. Sloop Sally, T. Albertſon, N. York. Sloop Diana, J. Goodrich, N. London. Brig Patty, P. Long, from Madeira.

OUTWARDS. Brig St. James, C. Ferguſon, for Jamaica. Schooner Dolphin, L. Baker, N. Carolina. Snow Barbados Packet, W. Greenway, Barbados. Sloop Two Brothers, S. Tynes, Sloop Suſanna and Mary, E. Eves, and Sloop Liberty, S. Lightburn, St. Kitts. Sloop Martha, J. Stuart, Georgia. Ship Mercury, J. Aſhmead, Dominica. Brig Charming Peggy, W. Marſhall, Antigua. Ship Neptune, N. Murphey, for Cork.

CLEARED. Sloop America, J. Gorham, and Sloop Silence, N. Stone, to Boſton. Brig Jenny, C. West, Jamaica. Ship Sally, R. Forſyth, Newfoundland. Sloop Lovely Lucy, R. Dunbar, and Schooner Little Hannah, W. Barber, Virginia. Brig Prince Edward, S. Higgs, Barbados. Ship Madeira Packet, J. Ford, Jamaica. Snow Anna, J. Ruſſel, Antigua. Sloop Patience, W. Ward, N. Carolina. Sloop Merrymack, A. Powell, Piſcataqua. Sloop Ruth, E. King, to St. Kitts.

To the FREEHOLDERS and ELECTORS of the City of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my hearty Thanks for the Honour you conferred upon me the two laſt Elections, in chooſing me to be one of your Repreſentatives in Aſſembly.

The Obligations I am under to you for this diſtinguiſhing Mark of your Confidence, warmly engages my beſt Wiſhes for your true Intereſt and Happineſs; but finding that my Attendance on the Buſineſs of the Houſe, has been very injurious to my private Affairs, and knowing that you can ſuffer no Diſadvantage by the Change, I deſire you will chooſe ſome other Perſon at the approaching Election, to repreſent you in Aſſembly, inſtead of,

Gentlemen, Your affectionate Fellow-Citizen,

and obliged humble Servant,

THOMAS WILLING.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS of the county of Bucks.

GENTLEMEN,

THE confidence you have been pleaſed to repoſe in me, by chooſing me one of your Repreſentatives in Aſſembly for ſeveral years paſt, I muſt ever eſteem a mark of your regard, that deſerves my ſincere acknowledgments; but as my private affairs do not permit my further attendance in that ſtation, I deſire you to chooſe ſome other perſon in my ſtead, at the enſuing election, and you will oblige your real friend, GILES KNIGHT. ¶

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my hearty Thanks for the Honour you did me the laſt Year, in voting me on the Return for Coroners; and as I intend to ſtand a Candidate for the ſaid Office at the enſuing Election, I beg the Favour of your Votes and Intereſt, which ſhall be gratefully acknowledged by,

GENTLEMEN,

Your obliged Friend, and humble Servant,

* CALEB CASH, Coroner.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and other ELECTORS, for the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

I INTEND to ſtand a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office next Year, and take this early Opportunity of requeſting your Votes and Intereſt, to be on the Return at the enſuing Election; which will much oblige your Friend,

¶ JOSHUA HUMPHREYS.

To the Gentlemen FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my hearty Thanks for your Votes and Encouragement at the laſt Election, and beg the Continuance of your Favour, by voting me upon the Return for Sheriffs at the Election enſuing; which ſhall be gratefully acknowledged by Your much obliged, and very humble Servant,

¶ JOHN BULL.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and other ELECTORS, for the County of Cheſter.

GENTLEMEN,

AFTER returning you my ſincere Thanks for your paſt Favours, ſhall be further obliged to you for the Continuance of your Votes and Intereſt, at the enſuing Election, for the Sheriff's Office, which will be gratefully acknowledged by,

GENTLEMEN,

Your obliged, and obedient humble Servant,

† PHILIP FORD, Sheriff.

TO BE LETT,

THE noted tavern at Princetown, where Samuel Horner now dwells, being as well ſituated for buſineſs as any between Philadelphia and New-York. For terms apply to

✝ JOHN REYNELL.

THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away, the firſt inſt. September, from the ſubſcriber, living in Second ſtreet, oppoſite the New-Market, a Dutch ſervant girl, named Margaret Hoffman, about 16 years old, about 5 feet high, brown complexion, ſmooth faced, ſpeaks pretty good Engliſh; had on, when ſhe went away, a check ſhort gown, apron of the ſame, a ſtriped linſey petticoat, low heeled leather ſhoes, a black ſilk handkerchief. Whoever takes up and brings home ſaid ſervant, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

† JOHN SIBBALD.

Cheſter, September 6, 1766.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Friday, the 26th day of this inſt. September, preciſely at 12 o'clock, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage and tract of land, ſituate and being in the townſhip of Darby, containing about 100 acres, bounded by lands of Samuel Levis, and others; late the eſtate of Iſaac Collier, and Ruth his wife; ſeized and taken in execution by

§ PHILIP FORD, Sheriff.

Cheſter, September 6, 1766.

BY virtue of ſeveral writs to me directed, will be ſold by way of public vendue, on Friday, the 26th day of this inſt. September, on the premiſes, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain meſſuage, plantation, and tract of good land, ſituate in the townſhip of Upper Providence, Cheſter county, containing about 142 acres, bounded by lands of William Mellin, John Johnſon, Thomas Briggs, and others.

Alſo will be ſold the day following, being Saturday, the 27th of this inſt. September, on the premiſes, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, one third of two thirds of a certain meſſuage or tenement called the Blue Ball Inn, and three pieces of land, ſituate in Lower Chicheſter townſhip, one containing about 32 acres, another about 17 acres, and the other 16 acres, bounded by lands late of Thomas and Benjamin Howell, and John Drewit; all the above premiſes were late the property of William M'Cay; ſeized and taken in execution by PHILIP FORD, Sheriff. ‡

Carliſle, in Cumberland County, September 5, 1766.

BY virtue of his Majeſty's writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the 27th inſt. the following tract of land, ſituate in Allen's townſhip, containing 21 acres, on which are very valuable improvements, conſiſting of a good ſaw-mill, griſt-mill and merchant-mill, all in good repair, and ſituated in a well ſettled part of the country; on ſaid tract ſtands part of the town of Liſburn; late the property of Ralph Whiteſide.

‡ 7/6. JOHN HOLMES, Sheriff.

LOST on the 8th Inſtant, between Mr. Peter Robinſon's and Philadelphia, a round Silver SNUFF-BOX, with a blue Stone Ornament on the Lid. If the honeſt Perſon who finds it, will bring it to the Printers hereof, he ſhall have Thanks for his Trouble, and a Piſtole Reward. ¶

RUN away on the 5th of this inſtant, September, an Iriſh ſervant lad, named William Sheppard, about 18 years old, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, has light ſtrait ſhort hair, and grey eyes; had on, a half worn felt hat, a long dark grey Iriſh frize ſurtout coat, white homeſpun linen ſhirt and trowſers, ſtrong ſhoes, and braſs buckles. He ſerved his time in Ireland to a weaver, and may have his indentures with him, with a clearance from his maſter in Ireland. He can read and write, is very impudent and talkative, much given to curſing and ſwearing, and loves ſtrong drink, and may have forged a paſs to travel with. He pretended to be lame in his foot, with a ſprain, when he went away, and came from Ireland laſt ſpring with Captain Mackey. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſends him to Philadelphia goal, or ſecures him in any other goal, and ſends him to the Philadelphia goaler, ſhall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable charges. *

BY Virtue of his Majeſty's Writ to me directed, there will be expoſed to Sale, by public Vendue, on Wedneſday, the 17th of this inſtant September, at 2 o' Clock in the Afternoon, in the Borough of Lancaſter, A certain Brick Meſſuage, and Half Lot of Ground, ſituated in King-ſtreet, in the ſaid Borough, containing in Breadth 32 Feet, and in Depth 252 Feet; bounded on the Eaſt by a Lot now or late of George Ridenbaugh; on the South by a 14 Feet Alley; on the Weſt by a Houſe and Lot of George Betz; and on the North by King-ſtreet aforeſaid. Alſo a valuable Brew-houſe, Malt-houſe, and Lot of Ground, ſituated in the ſaid Borough; containing in Breadth 64 Feet 4 Inches and an Half, and in Depth 126 Feet; bounded on the Weſt by a 14 Feet Alley; on the North by another 14 Feet Alley; on the Eaſt by a Lot of Ground of Magdalene Witterick's; on the South by a Lot and Malt-houſe of John Mooſſer's; with all the brewing Utenſils thereto belonging. Alſo the famous Stallion called Crab, being ſeven Eights Blood. Alſo Waggon Horſes, together with a Waggon and Gears. Alſo Beds, Bedding, Looking-glaſſes, Tables, Chairs, and ſundry other Sorts of Houſhold Goods, too tedious to mention; late the Property of John Hambright, and taken in Execution by

¶ JOHN BARR, Sheriff.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 10th of Auguſt laſt, at night, a Dutch ſervant girl, named Catherine Reynen, about 21 or 22 years of age, a low ſet girl, black hair, with a dark complexion; had on, when ſhe went away, a calicoe gown, a new check apron, a new pair of leather ſhoes, and a white ſtraw hat; it is ſupoſed ſhe is gone towards the Yellow Springs, near the White-horſe. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, and brings her to JOHN SPENCE, at the Drawbridge, Philadelphia, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward. †

TO be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the third of November next, upon the premiſes, by the adminiſtrators of the eſtate of Moſes Heyman, deceaſed. A plantation, ſituate in New Hanover townſhip, Philadelphia county, lying on the great road from Philadelphia to Oley, about 35 miles from the former, containing 55 acres of land, with a good two ſtory ſtone houſe, barn and ſtable, a good young orchard, with upwards of 200 bearing trees, and ſome meadow. Alſo to be ſold at the ſame time, 176 acres of woodland, within half a mile of ſaid plantation, being the eſtate of Moſes Heyman, deceaſed. The terms to be made known on the day of ſale, by

FRANKS and BOOTH, Adminiſtrators.

To be SOLD by

BALDWIN and GILBERT,

On the South-ſide of Vine-ſtreet, the third Door from the Corner of Front-ſtreet,

WEST-INDIA Rum, Muſcovado Sugar, Liſbon and Liverpool Salt.

¶ 3 M.

For KINGSTON, in JAMAICA,

The BRIGANTINE

HARRIETTA,

JOHN RICHEY,

Commander;

Has excellent Accommodations for Paſſengers, and will ſail in about three Weeks. For Freight or Paſſage apply to ALEXANDER LUNAN, or ſaid Commander, who has for Sale, at Mr. Lunan's Store, a few Hogſheads of French Claret, imported from London in the above veſſel.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be expoſed to ſale, by way of public vendue, on Tueſday, the 16th day of this inſtant September, a commodious plantation, ſituate in New-Caſtle county, in Mill-Creek-Hundred, containing 200 acres of land, with a good dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables, orchards, &c. 20 acres of meadow, and much more may be made; well watered and timbered; convenient to market and mill; joining the great road from Newport to Lancaſter, on which there is a good conveniency to erect a mill. Alſo another ſmall tenement on ſaid plantation.

N. B. On ſaid day will be expoſed to ſale, a Negroe man, horſes, cows, ſheep, hogs, houſhold-furniture, cart, and various utenſils for huſbandry, too tedious to mention. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock on ſaid day, when the conditions of ſale will be made known, by

¶ JAMES ROBISON.

WAS committed to Glouceſter County Goal, a runaway Servant, named William Firth, belonging to Colonel William Fitzhugh, of Rouſby-Hall, on Patuxent River, Maryland, agreeable to his Advertiſement, bearing Date June 30.

To the **Freeholders**, and other **Electors** for the Borough and County of Cheſter.

Gentlemen,

I INTEND to ſtand a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, at the enſuing Election, and deſire the Favour of your Votes and Intereſt for the ſame, not with a Deſign to draw any Votes from Philip Ford, our preſent Sheriff, but Gentlemen, if it is your Pleaſure to run me with him at our next Election, is all I requeſt at this Time, and the Favour ſhall be thankfully acknowledged, by yours to ſerve, **Thomas Babb.** ¶

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living in New-London, Cheſter County, the 10th of Auguſt laſt, an Iriſh Servant Man, named John Grenan, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, fair Hair, and pale faced, has a down Look, very light grey Eyes, is much pitted with the Small-Pox, very ſullen, not apt to talk much, and has a very clumſey ſlow walk; took with him a Claret coloured Broadcloth Coat, with gilt Buttons, a white Fuſtian Jacket, double breaſted, with Buttons of the ſame, another Jacket of a Mecklenburgh Stuff, of a black Flower, in a blue Ground, double breaſted, with flat White-metal Buttons, and the back Parts of dark coloured home-ſpun Cloth, a Pair of new waſhed Buckſkin Breeches, a Barcelona Silk Handkerchief, red on one Side, and green on the other, a great Coat almoſt new, of a grey or Bearſkin Colour, a Pair of blue Yarn Stockings, a new Pair of double channelled Pumps, with a large J. KING, in the Inſide, under the buckling Place, being the Maker's Name, another Pair of Shoes, half-worn, with broad rimmed Braſs Buckles, has three Shirts, two of them coarſe home-ſpun, the other fine Iriſh Linen, two Pair home-ſpun Trowſers, and a half worn Wool Hat. Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, and ſecures him in any Goal, and gives his Maſter Notice thereof, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, and if brought home, Three Pounds, and reaſonable Charges, paid by **Robert Alison.**

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels, and others, are hereby forewarned not to carry off, or harbour the above-mentioned Servant, as they may expect to be proceeded againſt, as the Law directs. △

TO be ſold, at public ſale, on Tueſday, the 7th of October next, at ſix o'clock in the evening, USHER and MALCOLM'S SUGAR-HOUSE, in Southwark, near the city, with all the utenſils thereunto belonging, all in compleat good order. The houſe is of brick, ſixty feet front, on Shippen-ſtreet, and thirty-three feet deep, five ſtories high, the cellar floored, and well calculated for boiling, in which ſtands two large copper pans, that will boil about fifty hundred of raw ſugar, with two large copper coolers, ciſterns, and every thing compleat, and well calculated for carrying on the refining buſineſs extenſively, by being well ſtored with moulds, &c. inventory of which will be ſeen at the London coffee-houſe. Alſo a building adjoining the eaſt-end of the ſugar-houſe, eighteen feet in front, and thirty-three deep, under which is a cellar that contains 3000 buſhels of coal. Likewiſe a ſtable, chaiſe-houſe, and ſtores, on ſaid lot. The lot of ground, on which the ſugar-houſe, and other buildings ſtand, is 104 feet front on ſaid ſtreet, and 60 feet deep, clear of ground rent; all of which are to be put up at the firſt ſale.

And after the ſale of the above premiſes, will be ſold, a new brick dwelling-houſe (built for the accommodation of the workmen) about 12 feet weſt of the ſugar-houſe, 16 feet in front, and 33 feet deep, two ſtories high, well finiſhed; the lot of ground appertaining 16 feet by 60, accommodated with a three-feet alley, at the eaſt-end, extending 38 feet back from the ſtreet.

The gloomy proſpect that threatened America, ſome time paſt, prevented the ſale of the above concern; but as affairs have taken an agreeable turn, and the ſugar refining buſineſs now extremely good, beſides the proſpect of this market's being plentifully ſupplied with ſugars, there is every thing favourable in view to the purchaſer.

As the partnerſhip has been ſome time paſt diſſolved, and the company wants to cloſe their accounts, they are determined to ſell the above concern, at the enſuing ſale, to the higheſt bidder, and may be viewed any time before the ſale, by applying to the owners.

N. B. The purchaſer, paying down one-third, may have a year for the remainder, by giving ſecurity.

WHEREAS the Aſſignees for the Creditors of William Rea, of Kingwood, New-Jerſey, Samuel Purviance, ſenior, James Eddy, and Randle Mitchell, did advertiſe laſt June, deſiring all the Creditors to bring in their Accounts againſt ſaid Rea, to enable the Aſſignees to ſtrike a Dividend of what Money has been received, to which no Regard has been paid; now they are again requeſted to bring in all their Accounts before the firſt Day of October next, and leave them at Randle Mitchell's Store in Water-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet, and any Time after the firſt of October the ſaid Creditors may call, and receive their reſpective Dividends.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

STolen from Frederick Craft, of Gilford Townſhip, and County of Cumberland, a black Mare, five Years old laſt Spring, about 14 or 15 Hands high, branded with a Stirrup thus, O, and has a Split in each of her fore Feet. She is ſuppoſed to be taken towards Philadelphia or the Jerſeys, by John Layfavour, or William Nugent. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, with the Thief, ſhall have the above Reward, or Five Pounds for the Mare only, with reaſonable Charges, paid by **Frederick Craft.** ¶

LOST on the great Road leading from Philadelphia to Cheſter, on the 27th of laſt Month, a dark coloured Broadcloth Great Coat, the Cape a dark Olive Cotton Velvet; likewiſe a Pair of grey Stockings, wrapped up in the Coat. Whoever has found ſaid Coat and Stockings, and will leave them at Charles Jenkins's Tavern, in Philadelphia, or ſend them to the Subſcriber, in the Great Valley, ſhall have Ten Shillings Reward, paid by ſaid Jenkins, or the Subſcriber, **William Beale.** ¶

New-Caſtle county, Auguſt 29, 1766.

STRAYED away, or ſtolen, from the ſubſcribers, living in and near Noxentown, between the 21ſt and 22d inſtant, a likely black horſe, about 14 hands high, with a bald face, three white feet, and a ſhort ſwitch tail, branded on the near buttock S. Likewiſe a ſmall brown mare, about 13 hands and a half high; ſhe has many white hairs over her body, one hind foot white, a dull ſtar in her forehead; they can both pace, trot and gallop. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and mare, and ſecures them, ſo that the owners may have them again, ſhall receive Thirty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by **Jacob Starr**, and **William** Moodey. §

Auguſt 29, 1766.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Wendel Witeman, deceaſed, late miller of Plymouth townſhip, Philadelphia county, are hereby deſired to pay their reſpective debts to the ſubſcriber, in four weeks from the above date, otherwiſe they may depend on being dealt with as the law directs.

¶ **Esther Witeman**, executrix.

Burlington, September 2, 1766.

WAS committed to this goal, a certain John Gordon, about 5 feet 6 inches high, about 18 years of age, ſays he belongs to one Samuel Sharp, in Cecil county, Maryland; this is to inform ſaid Sharp, or any other perſon it may concern, that except they come, pay charges, and take him away, he will be ſold out in a little time for the ſame, by me

¶ **Ephraim Phillips**, goaler.

THIS is to acquaint all ſuch Parents as are deſirous of having their Children taught the trueſt, and moſt unexceptionable Way of ſpelling the Engliſh Tongue, and alſo of reading it in the propereſt Manner, agreeable to the Rules of Pointing; that a Perſon, duly qualified for the Purpoſe, intends to open a School in Church-Alley, on the 15th Inſtant; where alſo will be taught, all the various Sorts of Needle-work that are of Uſe, and moſt in Faſhion; together with ſuch Rules for Behaviour as will, in all Probability, produce the moſt ſalutary Effects in Children, and yield reaſonable Satisfaction to their Parents.

¶ **Mary Roberts.**

WHEREAS in Purſuance of an Act of General Aſſembly of this Province, intituled, "An Act for granting the Sum of Sixty Thouſand Pounds for the King's Uſe, and for ſtriking Fifty-five Thouſand Pounds thereof in Bills of Credit, and to provide a Fund for ſinking the ſame," the following Tract of located and unſettled Land, was duly valued and rated by the Aſſeſſors for the County of Cheſter, at 8 l. by the Hundred, the Property of William Henderſon, living in Lower Chicheſter Townſhip, in the ſaid County, containing 70 Acres, ſituate in Upper Chicheſter Townſhip, in the ſaid County of Cheſter, adjoining Lands of Joſeph Brown, William Grubb, Robert Smith, and Jacob Howell. And whereas the Owner of the Land hath neglected or refuſed to pay the Collector of the ſaid Townſhip of Upper Chicheſter, the Sum of Eight Shillings and Nine-pence, which, according to the ſaid Valuation, was aſſeſſed and laid upon ſaid Land, as the Proportion thereof for one Year for ſaid Tax by the ſaid Act impoſed; We the Commiſſioners of the ſaid County of Cheſter, in Purſuance of the ſaid Act, do hereby give Notice, that on the 27th Day of November next, at the Houſe of Valentine Weaver, in the Borough of Cheſter, we will expoſe to Sale by public Vendue, the above-mentioned Tract of Land, or ſuch Part thereof as will be ſufficient to anſwer the ſaid Tax, and all Charges accruing by Reaſon of the Non-payment or Refuſal thereof, to the higheſt Bidder. The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon. Given under our Hands, at Cheſter, the 27th Day of Auguſt, 1766. **John Price, Benjamin Bartholomew, Richard Baker.** ‡ 3 M.

WHEREAS in Purſuance of an Act of General Aſſembly of this Province, intituled, "An Act for granting the Sum of Sixty Thouſand Pounds for the King's Uſe, and for ſtriking Fifty-five Thouſand Pounds thereof in Bills of Credit, and to provide a Fund for ſinking the ſame;" the following two Tracts of located and unſettled Land, was duly valued and rated by the Aſſeſſors for the County of Cheſter, at 5 l. by the Hundred, the Property of Iſrael Pemberton, living in the City of Philadelphia, containing together 1000 Acres, ſituate Part thereof in Eaſt, and the other in Weſt Fallowfield Townſhip, in the County of Cheſter, lying contiguous; one of ſaid Tracts is adjoining to the Lands late of James Hayes, and Thomas Dennis; and the other adjoining the aforeſaid Tract, and alſo the Lands of Robert Kerr, John and Henry Hetherington, Andrew Scott, and vacant Land. And whereas the Owner of ſaid Lands hath neglected or refuſed to pay the Collector of the ſaid Townſhip of Eaſt Fallowfield, the Sum of Three Pounds Fifteen Shillings, which according to the ſaid Valuation was aſſeſſed and laid upon ſaid Lands, as the Proportion thereof for one Year for ſaid Tax by the ſaid Act impoſed; We the Commiſſioners of the ſaid County of Cheſter, in Purſuance of the ſaid Act, do hereby give Notice, that on the firſt Day of December next, at the Houſe of James Cole, in the Townſhip of Weſt Marlborough, in the ſaid County of Cheſter, we will expoſe to Sale by public Vendue, the above-mentioned Tracts of Land, or ſuch Part thereof, as will be ſufficient to anſwer the ſaid Tax, and all Charges accruing by Reaſon of Non-payment or Refuſal thereof, to the higheſt Bidder. The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon. Given under our Hands, at Cheſter, the 27th of Auguſt, 1766. **John Price, Benjamin Bartholomew, Richard Baker.** ‡3M

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the 29th day of Auguſt, 1766, from the Subſcriber, living in Nottingham townſhip, Cheſter county, a ſervant boy, named John Leſly, this country born, about 18 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, long viſage, a down look, a large noſe, grey eyes, and ſhort brown hair tied behind, of a ſlow temper and diſpoſition; had on, when he went away, a light blue cloth coat, lined with ſtriped linſey, old leather breeches, blue coarſe ſtockings, old ſhoes, with old ſteel buckles in them; beſides, he is ſuppoſed to have privately conveyed away ſeveral other wearing clothes, and, perhaps, other things. He may, perhaps, forge a paſs for himſelf (as he did once before) as he can write a tolerable good hand. But whoever will give themſelves the trouble to look to the above deſcription, given of him, will readily conclude, when they ſee him, to be the ſame. And if they take up the ſaid John Leſly, and ſecure him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, they ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Josiah Porterfield.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed he will endeavour, with all expedition, to go unto his brother, Thomas Leſly, who is much about the ſame height of the ſaid John; he hath rediſh hair, and of a fair complexion, he was formerly a ſoldier, and ſays he was taken captive at Grant's defeat; he ſaith further, he hath travelled through both North and South Carolina, and Eaſt and Weſt Florida. ‡

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the 31ſt of Auguſt laſt, from the Subſcriber, living in Sadſbury townſhip, in the county of Lancaſter, an Iriſh ſervant lad, named Thomas Flagherty; he is about 17 years of age, of fair complexion, thin viſage, ſomewhat marked with the ſmall pox; he has fair hair, and a remarkable black ſpot on his breaſt, and is about 5 feet high; had on, when he went away, a coarſe ſhirt and trowſers of home-ſpun linen; a good aſh coloured jacket of home-made cloth; a pair of good ſhoes, without ſtockings; a felt hat, about half worn. He ſpeaks tolerable good Engliſh, and is fond of reading. He is by trade a weaver, and it is probable may apply to ſome perſon of that occupation. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall be intitled to, and receive the above reward of Four Dollars, beſides all reaſonable charges that may accrue by his being taken up at a diſtance.

¶ **Thomas Halliday.**

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off.

Auguſt 28th, 1766.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living in New-Caſtle county, in Appoquiminy hundred, the 26th inſtant, a ſervant man, named John Moore, about 23 years of age, had on, when he went away, a dirty ſhirt, and pair of new ozenbrigs trowſers, and an old felt hat, he wears his own hair, and commonly wears it tied, it curls at the end, is of a fair colour, he hath grey eyes, and the little finger of his left hand ſtands quite ſtraight, which came by the cut of a ſickle laſt harveſt, and hath a ſmall ſcar below his left noſtril, is about 5 feet 6 inches high, a pale looking fellow; he ſerved his time, till he was of age, with Mr. Andrew Metere, in Cheſtnut Level; he is this country born, and pretends to know ſomething belonging to the carpenter's trade; whoſoever takes up, and ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have three pounds reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me **Robert Murphey.**

N. B. The ſaid maſter was ſpecial bail to the ſheriff of the ſaid county, for twenty pounds penalty; and therefore all perſons are forwarned not to harbour him at their peril. †

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable lot of ground, on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, containing 52 feet front into Delaware, between Walnut-ſtreet and the Drawbridge, with a wharff run out, and ſtores, now occupied by William Jackſon, bounding northward by Joſeph Bringhurſt's ground, and ſouthward by Anthony Morris's ground. Enquire of **Joseph Penrose**, in Pine-ſtreet, next door to the Quaker meeting-houſe. §

To be LETT for a Term of Years,

A BRICK meſſuage, in the town of St. George's, in New-Caſtle county, on Delaware, with 4 rooms on a floor; alſo 2 lots of ground, a garden, a well by the door, kitchen, ſtable, and other office-houſes; the whole is commodiouſly ſituated on a very public road, leading to and from Philadelphia to Dover, to Leweſtown, to Georgetown, in Maryland, Fredericktown and Annapolis, &c. The houſe has been a long accuſtomed tavern and ſtore. Any perſon, inclining to rent, may treat with Suſanna Britt, living on the premiſes, and know the terms; it may be entered on immediately. † **Susanna Britt.**

Suſſex county, July 27, 1766.

BY virtue of a writ, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on the 30th of September next, on the premiſes, 2 lots of land, lying at the Great Meadows, on Peaqueſt; one of which is in the Poſſeſſion of Thomas Silverthorn, and contains about 220 acres; the other lies adjoining William Wiggens's, in the poſſeſſion of Robert Baty, and contains about 230 acres of valuable land; the ſaid land was late the property of Richard Reading, and taken in execution at the ſuit of John Cox, junior, and to be ſold for caſh only, by ‡ **Ephraim Darby**, Sheriff.

TO be ſold, by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 23d of September inſt. the one half of a good merchant-mill, with two pair of ſtones, one of which is cullens, on a never failing ſtream of water, the middle branch of Whiteclay creek, within 14 miles from Newport, and as far from the Head of Elk, ſituate in New-London townſhip, Cheſter county. Alſo 80 acres of good land, 10 of which is extraordinary good meadow, the reſt well watered and timbered, with barn and ſtable, and other out-houſes. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes before that day, and the conditions will be made known on the day of ſale, by **John Henderson**, jun. §

To be SOLD,

A WOOD boat, which carries 12 cords of green hickory, 2 years old, is 33 feet ſtrait rabbit, has a new jib and mainſail, a new cable, and every other neceſſary. Whoever inclines to purchaſe, may know the terms of ſale, by applying to JOSEPH HEWLIN, on Society Hill, near the Fort. †

Carliſle goal, in Cumberland county, Auguſt 27, 1766.

WAS committed to the ſaid goal, the 23d of this inſtant, on ſuſpicion of being a runaway, Thomas Chriſtopher, very about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, red complexion, very thin fleſhed; wears a wig, and ragged cloathing; ſays he is acquainted in Baltimore Town, and neighbourhood. Alſo Edward Kelly, who confeſſes he belongs to, and run away from, John Starland, of Derry townſhip, Lancaſter county. Alſo a young Negroe fellow, called Cato, or Philip; ſays he belongs to John Elliot, of the Path Valley. Their Maſters (if any there be) are hereby deſired to come forthwith, pay charges, and take them away; otherwiſe they will be ſold for the ſame, 4 weeks after the date hereof, by **Henry Cunningham**, goaler. ‡

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away, the 22d of laſt month, from the Subſcriber, in Derry townſhip, Lancaſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named Edward Kelly, between 40 and 50 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a dark complexion, with black grey hair, ſpeaks broken Engliſh, with a tone; had on, when he went away, an old felt hat, with 2 ſhirts, and 2 pair of coarſe trowſers, a pair of old buckſkin breeches, black yarn ſtockings, and ſhoes tied with thongs, one blanket coat, an old black cloth jacket, and one ſtriped quilted jacket. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals in America, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by me † **John Stirling.**

To be SOLD,

A VERY valuable plantation, in Hunterdon county, pleaſantly ſituated on the river Delaware, between Corryell's and Horn's ferries; containing about 340 acres of land, 42 of which is very rich intervale, the remainder good wheat and graſs land; about 170 acres is cleared, and in good fence; the other part well timbered. On the premiſes is a good ſtone houſe and barn, a very good orchard; lately occupied by Francis King. For terms of ſale, enquire of John Imlay, in Bordentown, or George Ely, near the premiſes. Thetf.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living in Gilford townſhip, Cumberland county, a dark bay horſe, 12 or 13 hands high, with a ſmall ſtar in his face, and ſhort ſwitch tail; he has neither brand nor ear-mark. Whoever comes and proves their property, and pays charges, may have him again, by applying to

§ **Benjamin Gass.**

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be ſold by public Vendue, on Monday, the 15th Day of September inſtant, at the London Coffee-houſe, at 7 o'Clock in the Evening, a certain Bake Houſe, Granary, Boulting-houſe, and Dwelling-houſe, and Lot of Ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the South Side of Spruce-ſtreet, in the City of Philadelphia, containing in Front, on ſaid Street, 18 Feet, and in Length or Depth, 102 Feet, bounded by Ground of Benjamin Loxley, and others, ſubject to a Ground-rent of Ten Pounds Currency per Annum; late the Eſtate of Ephraim Smith, ſeized and in Execution by

William Parr, Sheriff.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be ſold by public Vendue, on Saturday, the 13th Day of September inſtant, on the Premiſes, a certain Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate, lying and being in Forks Townſhip, Northampton County, containing 260 Acres, bounded by Lands of the Moravian Brethren, and Henry Houſer; late the Property of Richard Shackleton, ſeized and taken in Execution by

¶ **Peter Kachlein**, Sheriff.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be ſold, by public Vendue, on Monday the 15*th Day of September inſt. at Eaſton, in Northampton County, a certain Meſſuage or Tenement, and Lot of Ground thereunto belonging, ſituate in the Town of Eaſton aforeſaid, containing in Breadth Eaſt and Weſt* 56 *Feet, and in Length* 220 *Feet, bounded Southward by Northampton-ſtreet, Weſtward by a Lot of Ground marked in the general Plan of the ſaid Town No.* 166, *Northward by a* 20 *Feet Alley, and Eaſtward by a Lot of Ground, marked in the ſaid Plan No.   late the Eſtate of George Gangwere; ſeized and taken in Execution by*

¶ **Peter Kachlein**, *Sheriff.*

TO be ſold by public Vendue, on Friday, the 3d Day of October next, between the Hours of Ten and One in the Forenoon, on the Premiſes, a large commodious Stone Mill-houſe, ſituate on Neſhaminy Creek, about 20 Miles from Philadelphia, lately in the Tenure of Robert Jemiſon; together with a Tract of Land adjoining, containing about 75 Acres, about 20 of which are cleared, 5 in good Meadow, on which is alſo a good Stone Dwelling-houſe, with a Log Kitchen, a Stone Cooper's Shop; the Mill has two Pair of Stones, one of which a good Culling, three Boulting Cloths, alſo a good Beam and Weights; the Boulting and Hoiſting is done by Water.

* **Andrew Hodge**, and **Eleanor Faris.**

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS,
at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market.*

September 18, 1766. NUMB. 1969.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Philadelphia, September 18, 1766.

DOCTOR SHIPPEN's fifth courſe of *anatomical lectures* will begin on Thurſday, the ſixteenth of October, at ſix o'clock in the evening.

The Doctor takes this opportunity to inform the public, that his *firſt* courſe was read in the year 1762, and was premiſed by an oration, delivered in the State-houſe, before many of the principal inhabitants of this city; wherein he propoſed a plan for the inſtitution of a medical ſchool in Philadelphia, to which he then declared that courſe of anatomy was introductory.

The uſe of ſuch an inſtitution, and the practicability and propriety of it at that time, were expreſſed in theſe words: "All "theſe (meaning the diſadvantages that attended the ſtudy of "phyſic, &c.) may, and I hope will ſoon be remedied, by a "medical ſchool in *America*; and what place in America ſo fit "for ſuch a ſchool as *Philadelphia*, that bids ſo fair, by its rapid "growth, to be ſoon the metropolis of all the Continent? Such "a ſchool is properly begun by an anatomical claſs, and, for "our encouragement, let us remember, that the famous ſchool "of phyſic at Edinburgh, which is now the firſt in Europe, "has not had a beginning fifty years, and was begun by the anatomical lectures of Doctor Monro, who is ſtill living, &c."

Doctor Shippen thinks it neceſſary, for ſome reaſons, to publiſh this extract from his oration, to acquaint thoſe who were not preſent when it was delivered, that he propoſed, and began to execute, a plan for the inſtitution of a medical ſchool in this city four years ago; which, he has the pleaſure to inform the public, is now improved, by being connected with the college of Philadelphia, and has ſucceeded beyond his higheſt expectations.

As no courſe of lectures on the theory and practice of phyſic, is propoſed this winter, and as ſeveral young gentlemen, who deſign to ſettle in the ſpring, have expreſſed a deſire to be inſtructed in that uſeful branch of medicine, the Doctor intends to gratify them, by adding to his courſe a few general lectures on *diſeaſes*, in which he will treat of their *cauſes* and *ſymptoms*, with their indications, and method of cure.

No perſon will be admitted without a ticket, which may be had of the Doctor, at his houſe, or of Mr. Cowell, at the Doctor's office, in Fourth-ſtreet. Each pupil to pay ſix *piſtoles*. A perpetual pupil twelve *piſtoles*.

ALL thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt the eſtate of the Reverend Mr. Robert Croſs, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, to the ſubſcriber; and all ſuch as are indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are likewiſe deſired to pay what they owe to

WILLIAM HUMPHREYS, Executor.

N. B. Thoſe who have borrowed any books from the deceaſed, are deſired to return them to ſaid Executor. ¶

Carliſle, in Cumberland County, September 5, 1766.

BY virtue of his Majeſty's writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, the following tracts of land and Improvements, viz. One tract of land, ſituate in Allen's townſhip, containing 21 acres, on which are very valuable improvements, conſiſting of a good ſaw-mill, griſt-mill and merchant-mill, all in good repair, and ſituated in a well ſettled part of the country; on ſaid tract ſtands part of the town of Liſburn; late the property of Ralph Whiteſide, to be ſold in the town of Carliſle on Saturday, the 27th inſtant.

Alſo a tract of 400 acres of warranted land, ſituate in Peters's townſhip, Conegocheague ſettlement, adjoining the lands whereon Fort Loudoun ſtands; together with about 300 acres of patent land, adjoining the above; late the property of Thomas Fleming, and to be ſold in the town of Carliſle, on Wedneſday, the 22d day of October next.

Likewiſe a lot, ſituate in Carliſle, on which is a good houſe, fitted for public buſineſs, with a kitchen, double barn, and ſeveral out-houſes, the lot is in good repair; late the property of George Jacob Hauſman, ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold the 22d day of October next, in ſaid town, by

‡ 7ſ6. JOHN HOLMES, Sheriff.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS of the County of Bucks.

GENTLEMEN,

AS it is cuſtomary, when Members of Aſſembly incline to quit that Station, to acquaint the Public thereof in Print; I take the ſame Method (after gratefully acknowledging the Honour done me, in chooſing me one of your Repreſentatives for 13 Years laſt paſt) to inform you, that it is now my Inclination, by Reaſon of Age, and ſome other Circumſtances, which renders it inconvenient for me to ſerve longer: Therefore if you will pleaſe to chooſe ſome proper Perſon in my Stead, at the enſuing Election, you will oblige your real Friend, * WILLIAM SMITH.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the County of Cheſter.

GENTLEMEN,

AFTER returning you my ſincere Thanks, for voting me the higheſt on the Return for the Coroner's Office laſt Election, I ſhall be further obliged to you, for the Continuance of your Votes and Intereſt, at the enſuing Election, which ſhall be gratefully acknowledged by,

GENTLEMEN,

¶ Your obliged humble Servant,

JOHN TRAPNALL, Coroner.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward,

FOR apprehending a man, who calls himſelf James M'Night, who abſconded on the 4th of this inſtant September; he is about 5 feet 6 inches high, with ſhort dark brown hair, one of his knees ſomewhat bigger than the other, which cauſes him to limp a little in his walking (but it is hardly perceptible) he had on, when he went away, an old felt hat, dirty ſhirt, and old dirty petticoat trowſers, old ſhoes, with ſquare braſs buckles. He ſtole and took with him, a light coloured broad cloth coat, with mohair buttons, and lined with blue ſhalloon, a home made brown cloth jacket, lined with ſtriped lincey, with metal buttons, likewiſe a new bag, marked F H with red clay, but may be rubbed out; he is much addicted to drinking and lying, and it is likely he will endeavour to ſell or pawn the aboveſaid articles, as it hath been his practice heretofore. He is apt to brag a great deal of his banking and ditching, and ſays he wrought a deal for 'Squire Finny, and one Williams, near Wilmington. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, with reaſonable charges, paid by the Subſcriber, living in Newgarden, Cheſter county. * WILLIAM WHITESIDE.

Philadelphia, September 12, 1766.

Juſt imported by the Captains Sparks and Richey, from London, and to be ſold by

CADWALADER and SAMUEL CADWALADER MORRIS,

At their ſtore in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, next door to the corner of Second-ſtreet, upon the loweſt terms, for caſh, or the uſual credit,

A LARGE aſſortment of goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, conſiſting of broad cloths, blue and cloth coloured beaver naps and coatings, blue and red duffils, red and green 8-qr. coatings, ſpotted ſwanſkins, half thicks of all colours, Indian blanketing, roſe ditto, green, blue, and ſpotted rugs, red, white and emboſſed flannels, ſtriped ditto, cotton linceys, blue and red ſerges, red long ells, mens and womens worſted and yarn hoſiery, green, blue, and red worſted and hair pluſhes, blue and cloth ſhaloons, calimancoes and durants, blue and cloth coloured camblets, ſingle and double worſted damaſks, black and blue everlaſtings, white and brown Ruſſia ſheetings of various prices, bed-tickings, beſt flaxen ozenbrigs, a large and well aſſorted parcel of 7-eights and yd. wd. Iriſh linens, purple and dark ground cottons, a few ſetts of the neweſt faſhion temple bed patterns, pieces and patches of cambricks and lawns, flowered and plain bordered kenting handkerchiefs, black Barcelona, blue and white, Scots and Pruſſia ditto, white flowered demity, black ſilk mitts, black and white ſilk ſtockings, brown buckrams, an aſſortment of cutlary, gun-powder, F and FF, rough and glazed, &c. &c. tbc 4 w.

Juſt arrived in the Brig Perry, Mark Coghlan, Commander, from Limerick,

A FEW likely young Men and Women Servants, among whom are the following Tradeſmen; Breeches-makers, Houſe-Carpenters, Blackſmiths, Linen Weavers, Shoemakers, a Scythe-maker, Heel-maker, and ſeveral Labourers. They are remarkably healthy, and their Times will be diſpoſed of cheap, on board the ſaid Veſſel, lying oppoſite Hamilton's Wharff; or by GARRETT and GEORGE MEADE.

N. B. They have alſo to ſell, Barbados Spirit and Rum, Muſcovado Sugar in Hogſheads and Barrels, and fine Liſbon Wine, in Hogſheads and Quarter-Caſks.

To be LETT,

A PLANTATION, in Paſſyunk Townſhip, of which there are 10 Acres in red Clover, and 4 acres of Timothy, and more ready to put in; the Property of Jacob Duche, Eſq; in the tenure of the Subſcriber. Alſo a Servant Man's Time to be ſold, who has upwards of Three Years to ſerve, a ſtrong able Man, and a good Farmer; and ſome very good Clover Hay. Likewiſe a few Hogſheads of Vinegar, by JOHN SCOTT, living in the Townſhip of Moyamenſing, on John Stamper Eſquire's Plantation.

N. B. For further Particulars, enquire of JAMES HUNTER, in Second-ſtreet, over againſt the Sign of the Highlander. ¶

Philadelphia, September 8, 1766.

THESE are once more to give Notice to thoſe who have any Demands againſt, or Accounts with, the Eſtate of John Bleakly, Shopkeeper, deceaſed, to bring them in, that they may be ſettled, as there is a diviſion ſoon to be made of ſaid Eſtate amongſt the Heirs, agreeable to the Accounts adjuſted by order of Orphans Court.

N. B. There are ſtill a few out-ſtanding Debts, which, if not paid ſoon, will be put into an Attorney's Hands, by

ELIZABETH BLEAKLY, and JOHN MEASE, Admiſtrat.

NOTICE is hereby given to the PUBLIC,

THAT the Time for holding the two annual Fairs, at the Town of Reading, in the County of Berks, has been altered; and that for the future, the firſt of ſaid Fairs will be kept on the Fourth of June, and the two following Days; and the ſecond on the 27th of October, in the ſame Manner. Conſequently, the firſt Fair at Reading Town, ſince this Alteration, will be on the 27th of October next, and the two following Days. As the Country about ſaid Town, is particularly fit for raiſing of Cattle, Graziers and other Dealers therein, will find their Account in frequenting the ſaid Fair. ¶

STOLEN out of the Paſture of the Subſcriber, in Eaſt Whiteland, Cheſter County, in the Night of the 9th Inſt. a bay Gelding, about 11 Years old, about 14 Hands high, no Brand nor Ear-mark, ſhod before, paces and trots, ſome white on both hind Feet, Saddle-marked, a ſmall Snip, light behind, and travels wide. Any Perſon bringing the Horſe to the Owner, and ſecuring the Thief, ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall have Five Pounds Reward for both, or Thirty Shillings for the Horſe, with reaſonable Charges, paid by

¶ JOHN TEMPLETON.

September 11, 1766.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Partnerſhip of Reinhard Kahmer, and Philp Stein, of the City of Philadelphia, Brewers, are hereby deſired to pay ſuch reſpective Debts, within the ſpace of two Months from the above date, or by the latter End of November next at fartheſt, as the ſaid Partners intend to make a thorough Settlement; after which the Brewery will be carried on by one of them only, the other intending for Germany. And all thoſe who have any juſt Demands againſt the ſaid Partnerſhip, are likewiſe deſired to bring in their Accounts, in order to be adjuſted. ¶

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living in Uwchland Townſhip, Cheſter County, and Province of Pennſylvania, on the 30th of Auguſt, a Highland Servant Man, named Daniel M'Clain, a lumpiſh coarſe made Fellow, his Legs almoſt alike thick, tawny coloured, dark Hair, not very long, has an ill look, and unſteady Countenance; had a Cut above one of his great Toes, near the Root, ſpeaks but very broken Engliſh, is about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, and about 22 Years of Age; had nothing on but an old Hat, Shirt and Trowſers, juſt as he was threſhing in the Barn, and I believe went off without any Forethought or Deſign, as there was not the leaſt Difference; but as he is a half witted Fellow, he conducts himſelf in a furious, paſſionate, witleſs Manner, which may eaſily be ſeen, if cloſly examined, by his indiſcreet angry Anſwers. Whoever takes up ſaid Servant, and ſecures him, ſo as his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by me ⊕ WILLIAM DENNY.

Philadelphia, September 11, 1766.

IF JOHN HUNT, by trade a cooper, who reſided in this city, as I am informed by letters from London, about 15 years paſt, is living, he is deſired to apply to the Subſcriber, who can inform him of ſomething to his advantage; or if any perſon can give any account of him, whether living or not, they are requeſted to inform me, which ſhall be gratefully acknowledged by

• JOSEPH RICHARDSON, goldſmith.

IF JOHN WATTS, born in Old England, who was in the army at Quebec, and ſince taught ſchool in Goſhen, in Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, in the year 1764, be living, he may, by applying to Ellis Davies, of Goſhen aforeſaid, hear from his mother, and ſomething much to his advantage; and if he is dead, any perſon who can give atteſted information thereof, will be rewarded for their trouble, by applying as above. †

TO BE SOLD,

ON the 2d day of next month, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe, a houſe, and lot of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, near the Bank meeting-houſe, a little above Arch-ſtreet, containing in breadth, on Front-ſtreet, 20 feet, and keeps that breadth 140 feet deep, then becomes 42 feet in breadth, and continues ſo to the end of the lot, which is 18 feet, or thereabouts; with the privilege of a 7 feet alley, that extends 100 feet back, and a back tenement on ſaid lot, which rents for 10l. a year. ‖

N. B. The above lot is clear of ground-rent.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land, containing 600 acres, lying in Frederick county, in Virginia, 1 mile from the river Shanadore, and 2 from lord Fairfax's, has about 70 acres of upland cleared, and under good fence, about 50 of marſh, extraordinary rich, part whereof is meadow, and turns out excellent timothy; the other part, at preſent, is uſed for corn, oats, and rye, and hemp, and brings a vaſt increaſe; but the whole may be eaſily turned into meadow, being the ſame as to richneſs, and a perfect plain. Through it runs a fine ſtream, ſufficient for any water-works; a good ſeat may be had; only one large ſpring upon the tract, but very central. Both timber and upland, I think, is ſufficient to recommend itſelf to any reaſonable perſon, and was the choice of Mr. Burden, who, of his large extenſive tracts purchaſed, made this his choice, where he lived, died, and is buried. Any able farmers inclining to move to the ſouthward, cannot ſuit themſelves better by travelling many hundred miles. The houſes are not extraordinary, neither the orchard, but may be diſpenſed with for ſome time. Alſo another tract of land to be ſold, ſituate in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, and province of Pennſylvania, containing above 300 acres, about 130 cleared of upland, under good fence, about 30 of meadow, well watered; above ſaid quantity may yet be made, and all watered that ſtand in need thereof; much more upland likewiſe may be cleared, and a ſufficiency of timber after, for the ſupport of the place. Each field has water, a ſtream runs through the middle of the land, on which a mill may be raiſed, with the conveniency of a great road cloſe by its ſeat. There are 2 good orchards on the land, and a good large ſtone dwelling-houſe, well done off, a good barn, and office houſes of almoſt all ſorts needful. As to the goodneſs of the land, I ſhall leave to the report of neighbours, that have long known its fruitfulneſs, and the obſervation of thoſe that pleaſe to ſee it. The titles of both places are indiſputable. For terms, apply to the owner, living on the latter, and his ſon on the former. WILLIAM DENNY. ¶6W.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY valuable plantation, containing 190 acres of land, about 70 or 80 acres of good woodland, the reſt cleared, ſituated in Marple townſhip, Cheſter county, 11 miles from the city of Philadelphia, very convenient to market, and to moſt places of worſhip. There is on it a ſtone dwelling-houſe, with 4 fire places in it, cellar, and kitchen; a large frame barn, ſtables, cow-houſes, and barracks; with a never failing ſpring of good water near the door, and a ſtone houſe over it, and an orchard, all in good repair, pleaſantly ſituated on a public road leading to the city of Philadelphia. There is on it 30 acres of mowable meadow, that produces a great deal of hay, and more may be made. It would be needleſs to give it dung, as it is very rich bottom, with watering plenty; a large creek runs 150 rods through ſaid land, where water works may be erected; many fine ſprings of water on ſaid land; the plowing land good for grain or graſs. For terms of ſale, enquire of Lawrence Howard, living on the premiſes, who will make a good title to the purchaſer.

N. B. The purchaſer, paying one half the purchaſe money down, may have time to pay the other half, without intereſt. *

HENRY BERNHOLD, Grocer,

Has removed from oppoſite the Priſon, in Market ſtreet, to the Houſe lately occupied by Mr. William Scott, in Second-ſtreet, two Doors above the Engliſh Church, and oppoſite to Mr. Whitebread's Tavern;

WHERE he carries on the Grocery Buſineſs in the beſt Manner, and where may be had, Anchovies, Capers, Olives, beſt ſallad Oil, Pickles of all Sorts, Raiſins, Currans and Almonds, ſhilled Almonds, Figs, Citron, Oatmeal and Grotts, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Saffron, whole and ground Pepper and Ginger, Flour of Muſtard, Alſpice, Pearl and Scots Barley, Sweet Meats, Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Loaf and Muſcovado Sugars, Rice, beſt Lower County Starch, Indigo, white and brown Sugar-candy, Frontiniack, Wine Bitters, Saltpetre, Allom, Brimſtone, Madder, Hungary, Lavender and Roſe Water, Pomatum, Caſtile-Soap, Spermaceti Candles, Train Oil, brown Paper by the Ream, Sweet Oil by the Jarr, Gallon or Quart, beſt Jamaica Spirits, Weſt India Rum, Brandy, Geneva, Cordials, and ſundry other Things, too tedious to mention. ¶

Newcaſtle, September 11, 1766.

IN Cuſtody of the Subſcriber, the following Servants, viz. Thomas Dawſon, advertiſed by Samuel Carruther's, in Philadelphia. Alſo two Negroe Men, advertiſed by Jonathan Vaughan, of Deep Creek Forge. Their Maſters are deſired to ſend for them, pay Charges, and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold for the ſame, by

‡ ALEXANDER HARVEY, Goaler.

TO BE LETT,

THE noted tavern at Princetown, where Samuel Horner now dwells, being as well ſituated for buſineſs as any between Philadelphia and New-York. For terms apply to

✠ JOHN REYNELL.

L E G H O R N, May 31.

LETTERS from Conſtantinople adviſe, that they are raiſing recruits as faſt as poſſible all over the Ottoman Empire, by order of the Grand Signior.

The Marquis de Marbœuf ſeems diſpoſed to act offenſively againſt the Malcontents of Corſica. We have advice, that he has demanded of the inhabitants a certain number of horſes to remount his cavalry, with menaces of military execution in caſe of refuſal. On the other hand, Paoli is preparing to face the enemy, with a full reſolution to maintain the independance of his country.

Paris, June 16. Laſt year ſome young people, of good families in Picardy, were ſo unhappy as to be in liquor, and to prophane, both by their words and actions, a crucifix which they had in their hands. Being informed againſt, they were ſeized by the hands of juſtice, impriſoned, and condemned to ſuffer the rigour of the law; and their ſentence has lately been confirmed by our parliament, to whom they appealed from that which was paſſed upon them by the judges in Picardy. The execution is to be performed at Abbeville. Some of them are to have their tongues bored, their hands and heads cut off, and their bodies thrown into the fire: Others are to be broke upon the wheel, or burnt alive.

Warſaw, June 8. The Marquis de Conflans is expected here very ſoon, being appointed Envoy Extraordinary from the Court of France, to compliment the King upon his advancement to the throne.

Ratiſbon, June 16. According to ſome advices from Hungary, there have been great diſorders and diſturbances in that kingdom. A body of inſurgents is ſaid to have pillaged the caſtle of Prince Eſterhazy, ſituated between Funfkirchen and Stuhl-Weiſſenbourg, and likewiſe his Caſtle at Scheitern, from whence that Prince retired to Eiſenſtadt, after ſigning ſome articles that were preſented to him.

Copenhagen, June 13. *When the Engliſh Princeſs, his Majeſty's intended conſort, arrives here, it will occaſion a circumſtance worthy of remark, namely, that there will be three Queens reſiding at one and the ſame court.*

Stockholm, June 13. *Hoffman, the author of the late revolt of the peaſants in the diſtrict of Weden, has made a circumſtantial confeſſion of his crime; but it doth not yet appear that his accomplices have followed his example.*

Naples, June 13. *The eruptions of Mount Veſuvius have not yet ceaſed. A ſmall Barbary corſair has taken a felucca from Lipari, with one of the richeſt merchants of that place on board.*

Genoa, June 16. *We are informed, that one of the armed ſhips belonging to the rebels of Corſica, hath ſeized, in the Tuſcan ſeas, ſeven Genoeſe fiſhing-veſſels, which, with their crews, are carried into that iſland.*

Ratiſbon, June 26. *The affair of the ſuffrage of Oſnabrug, which has long put a ſtop to the deliberations of the Diet, is at length ſettled, between the Baron de Gemmingen, on the part of the Electoral Court of Hanover, and the Baron de Karg, on the part of the Grand Chapter of Oſnabrug, under the mediation of the Miniſters, repreſentatives of the Empire.*

Warſaw, June 23. *The Marquis de Conflans, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of France, had an audience of his Majeſty yeſterday; when he congratulated him on his acceſſion to the crown, in the name, and on the part, of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.*

Ancona, June 16. *By divers ſhips arrived in this port we learn, that the corſairs of Tripoli have taken, on the coaſts of the Morea, two Venetian ſhips; and that there is at Venice a ſquadron of four frigates, two ſhips of war, and eight other veſſels ready to ſail, under the command of M. Maria, and armed with Sclavonian and other ſoldiers, to cruiſe againſt the corſairs of Tripoli; and that it will repair to Tripoli, to procure ſatisfaction for the inſults of their corſairs to the Venetian flag, and to obtain the reſtitution of all the prizes made lately on the republick. It is added, that an Engliſh ſquadron is gone to Tripoli on the ſame errand.*

Florence, June 21. *The Commandants of our two ſhips of war, the Eagle and the Lion, which are ſailed from Leghorn for Tripoli, are commiſſioned to negotiate a treaty beeween the Bey and our Regency; and if they meet with any obſtacles therein, they have orders to bring home our Conſul.*

L O N D O N.

June 21. Some time ago we were made to believe, that the Manilla ranſom was in a fair way of being ſettled with the court of Madrid, but ſince the arrival of Lord Rochford from thence, it is reported, that that affair remains in the ſame unſettled ſtate it has been in for three years paſt. A little of Oliver Cromwell's ſpirit would have brought the haughty Dons to have done us juſtice long before this; but without it we may negotiate to eternity, but ſhall never ſee one ſix pence of that ranſom.

Letters from Leghorn adviſe, that ſome foreign veſſels had been ſeized at Corſica, by order of the French Commandant, for underhand ſupplying the Malcontents with ordnance and naval ſtores.

June 24. Her Majeſty is ſo far happily advanced in her pregnancy, that it is expected ſhe will lie-in in September or October.

It is reported that the Right Hon. the Earl of Holderneſſe will be appointed to conduct his Majeſty's Siſter to the King of Denmark.

And we hear that her Royal Highneſs has particularly deſired that her wedding-clothes, and her Royal Higneſs's other dreſs, ſhall be made of the manufacture of England.

It is ſaid that Commodore Byron, in his late expedition, ſettled a colony at the iſles of Malonines, or Falkland-Iſland, almoſt oppoſite to the mouth of the Strait of Magellan, in the Atlantic, about five degrees from the Continent. This iſland was firſt diſcovered anno 1706, and may be of great uſe to Britain, in any future rupture with Spain; as ſhips may ſail from that iſland to the South Sea in a few days.

June 26. A Schoolmaſter near Aberdeen, famous for his univerſal capacity and genius, has lately invented a machine for rocking a cradle, upon the principles of clock-work.

Letters from Italy adviſe, that the City of St. Remo has ſent a memorial to all the powers who guaranteed the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, complaining of infractions and innovations made by the Republic of Genoa on that city and territory ſince the concluſion of the ſaid treaty in the year 1748.

Letters from Gibraltar mention, that the States of Barbary, under the protection of the Ottoman Porte, had been ordered by the Divan at Conſtantinople to provide their reſpective tributes of money and troops for the immediate ſervice of the Grand Signior.

The Dutch frigate, Huſſar de Meer, is arrived at Gibraltar, with a preſent of naval ſtores for the Dey of Algiers, and a great number of barrels of gunpowder.

We are told that the Earl of Strathmore will be appointed one of the ſixteen Peers of Scotland, in the room of the Earl of Sutherland deceaſed; and not the Duke of Gordon, as has been reported.

June 28. Yeſterday the mate of the ſhip Brilliant, charged on ſuſpicion of being concerned with the Captain, not yet taken, in ſinking the ſaid ſhip about three years ago, in order to defraud the Underwriters, was re-examined before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, in order to his being admitted to bail; when, by the evidence of a Gentleman, paſſenger on board the veſſel, and who, with others, took to the long boat, it appeared that there was reaſon to ſuſpect the priſoner's having been acquainted with the Captain's intentions; he was thereupon committed to the Poultry Compter, in order to take his trial at the next High Court of Admiralty, held at the Old Baily. The inſurance on the ſhip and cargoe is ſaid to have amounted to 23,000 l.

It is ſaid the late voyage round the world, performed by Commodore Byron, was in conſequence of a plan and obſervations found among the late Lord Anſon's papers, and communicated by his heirs to the Lords of the Admiralty.

According to private letters from Paris, the Court of Madrid is ſaid to have purchaſed the iſland diſcovered by Monſieur Bougainville, on account of its ſituation between Streights la Mair and thoſe of Magellan, of the greateſt importance, by means of its port, to prevent the progreſs of an enemy round Cape Horn into the South Seas.

They write from Peterſburgh, that a Company of Engliſh merchants are ſoon to be eſtabliſhed, by favour of the Empreſs, at the city of Aſtracan, on the river Wolga; where an extenſive trade in Britiſh manufactures is propoſed to be carried on to Perſia, the Deghaſtan, and other provinces bordering on the ſhores of the Caſpian ſea.

It is ſaid an order will ſoon be iſſued, prohibiting the foreign exportation of ſalt-petre, except to the Britiſh American colonies.

The gigantic inhabitants of the iſland diſcovered by Commodore Byron, had not, it is ſaid, a ſingle offenſive weapon amongſt them, but (though dreſſed in ſkins) had, almoſt generally, bracelets of gold upon their arms; and were attended each with a dog of an uncommonly large ſize.

July 1. The Hon. Sir Charles Coote, Knight of the Bath, and Admiral Corniſh, have petitioned his Majeſty for a ſhare to themſelves, officers, and men, of the effects taken at Pondicherry, on the coaſt of Coromandel, and at Karakal, on the coaſt of Orixa, by thoſe two great Commanders in 1761, equally with the Eaſt India Company's Officers and Soldiers, which was refuſed in India, and has not as yet been obtained in England.

Yeſterday a cauſe, which took up 5 hours in hearing, that greatly affects mankind in general, was tried at Guildhall, before Lord Camden, againſt a late Commodore of a ſquadron of his Majeſty's ſhips of war, for impreſſing from a merchantman a free-born Engliſhman on board his ſhip, and turning him before the maſt for fifteen months; when the Jury, which was a ſpecial one, brought in a Verdict for the Sailor of 400 l. it appearing in the courſe of the trial, that the honeſt mariner was kept from his own ſhip, an Eaſt-Indiaman, and left at Batavia, in the Eaſt-Indies, in 1763, from which iſland, it is well-known (ſince its being in poſſeſſion of the Dutch) it is very difficult for an Engliſhman to eſcape.

Saturday the Rev. Mr. Romaine went to the Marſhalſea in the Borough, and paid the debts for 26 poor Debtors, and releaſed them from confinement.

It is reported that the Danes are going to ſend out ſome ſhips for the making new diſcoveries in the South Seas.

July 3. A fire broke out laſt Wedneſday in the afternoon at Hilverſum, a town about two leagues and a half from Utrecht, where the church and between two and three hundred houſes and barns were reduced ro aſhes. It began in the houſe of a Jew, who was melting tallow. The damage is computed at upwards of 600,000 florins.

We hear, that the intended ſettlement of Britiſh merchants upon the river Wolga, for trading to Aſtracan and Perſia, will be upon the ſame plan, as that for which an act of parliament was obtained in 1738, when Jonas Hanway, Eſq; went over, and remained ſome years in Perſia; but at laſt was obliged to leave it on account of the uſurpation of Kouli Khan, and an edict of the Empreſs Elizabeth of Ruſſia, which prohibited carrying on ſuch a trade thro' her dominions. During Mr. Hanway's ſtay the trade appeared to turn out very conſiderable for the ſale of Britiſh manufactures; in return for which they received raw ſilk, &c. which was ſhipped on the Caſpian ſea, and from thence tranſported up the Wolga, and carried to Peterſburgh, from whence it was brought to London, infinitely cheaper than it can be had at Smyrna or Aleppo from the Armenian merchants, who engroſs the trade, and bring it there from Perſia.

It is ſaid his Royal Highneſs, the Duke of York, after making the tour of Wales, will proceed to the north of England, and to the ſouth of Scotland, as far as Edinburgh, Stirling, Glaſgow, &c.

They write from Amſterdam, that a Dutch man of war, of 74 guns, ready to be launched, was to be named in honour of the Princeſs Louiſa of England, intended conſort to the Hereditary Prince Stadtholder.

Some letters from Madrid mention, that the court of Spain had prohibited the importation of Paraguay diamonds from any of the Provinces of South America, on pain of death.

July 5. A Barbary xebeque of twenty guns, is taken by the Malteſe, after a very obſtinate engagement, in which the Reys, or Captain, who commanded the xebeque, and who had rendered himſelf famous by his audacity, and the numerous prizes which he had taken, was killed, together with a great number of the barbarians. The Malteſe alſo loſt ſeveral men in this action, and M. du Boetier, a Knight of Malta, was wounded in the arm.

It is ſaid that the port of London will be open in a few days, for the importation of live cattle from Ireland for a limited time.

A few days ſince died, at Worceſter, Mr. Baker, by trade a baker; ſuppoſed to be a larger and more corpulent man than the late Edward Bright. His coffin meaſured ſeven feet over at the broadeſt part, was bigger than an ordinary hearſe, and was ſo large that part of the wall of the houſe was obliged to be pulled down, in order to get it out; it is ſuppoſed to be able to contain 20 buſhels meaſure, and was carried to the grave by 20 ſtout men.

Letters from Civita-Vecchia, dated June 8, ſay, that the Pope's Gallies went from thence that morning to cruize in the Seas of Tuſcany, in order to eſcort the ſhips that are coming from Leghorn with corn, for the ſupply of Rome, where, upon enquiry, the public granaries had not a ſufficient quantity of corn left for more than a month. Accordingly Commiſſaries were ſent into the neighbouring provinces, and an expreſs to Leghorn, to buy up a large ſupply. The approaching harveſt doth not ſeem ſo promiſing as could be wiſhed, ſo that it is probable that the Pope's dominions muſt get great part of their ſtock of corn from Sicily and Sardinia.

Extract of a letter from Ratiſbon, June 23.

"We have juſt received advice from Franconia, that the peaſants of the Margraviate of Bareith having aſſembled to the number of three thouſand, marched to the capital, and required the Margrave's attendance, to hear in perſon the repreſentations which they had to make concerning the taxes; adding, that if they were not diminiſhed, they ſhould be obliged to quit the country.

"Letters from Vienna import, that ſoon after the Emperor's departure for the camp of Moldau-Thein, a deputation arrived from the peaſants of Hungary, when the Empreſs Queen received their repreſentations very graciouſly, and made anſwer, 'That the Emperor, after his return from Bohemia, propoſed to make a tour to Hungary, and that his Imperial Majeſty would then examine into their griefs, and procure them redreſs, in caſe they appeared to have any foundation; exhorting them, in the mean time, to be quiet, and to behave like good and faithful ſubjects."

July 8. *We are told from Stockholm, that the Secret Committee have preſented to the States of Sweden a long memorial, wherein they gave a very minute detail of the ruinous ſtate of their Bank; they are of opinion, that the principal cauſe of this misfortune has been, that ſince the Dyet of 1738 the intereſts of the Bank have been united with thoſe of the Crown, though, by their nature, they ought ever to be ſeparate; and from hence they draw a very remarkable inference, viz. that the two laſt wars wherein Sweden was engaged, and which ended in a manner ſo fatal to her, would probably not have happened, if the Crown had not had the Bank at its diſpoſal.*

Thurſday laſt was tried before Lord Mansfield, at Guildhall, a cauſe wherein a Merchant was Plaintiff, and the Captain of a ſhip Defendant, for the loſs upon the ſale of a conſiderable quantity of flour, which was laid at 200 l. and which was ſhipped on board the Captain's ſhip, under the condition of its being to be ſold at the Madeiras. It appeared by the evidence, that this ſhip was drove by diſtreſs of weather into St. Kitts; and that the flour, being a periſhable commodity, was obliged to be ſold there for the moſt it could fetch, being about 40 l. It alſo appearing, that the reſt of the goods on board the ſaid ſhip were likewiſe ſold at St. Kitts, and no other action had been commenced againſt the Captain, therefore the Jury brought in their verdict for the Defendant.

July 10. *On Sunday General Burton arrived in town from North-America, where he has been near twelve years; and yeſterday he waited on his Majeſty at St. James's, and was graciouſly received.*

Tueſday laſt the Lords of appeal of his Majeſty's moſt honorable privy council held a court at the Cockpit, Whitehall, when ſeveral prizes, that were condemned in the high court of admiralty of England at Doctors-Commons, taken in the late war, were alſo condemned upon an appeal to their Lordſhips from the ſaid high court of admiralty.

Letters received yeſterday from Gibraltar inform, that the garriſon was healthy, and in good ſpirits; the damage done by the great ſtorm is repaired, and a wall of 150 feet long, was carrying on along the Bay behind the Governor's gardens, on which a new fort was to be erected, as a further defence for that part of the place.

It is ſaid orders are given for a number of tents to be got ready at the tower, to be ſhipped for Barbados.

A company of matroſſes, with artillery and ſtores, will be embarked in a few days for Barbados.

Letters from Conſtantinople inform, that the Jews have been very great ſufferers by the late dreadful earthquake in that city, beſides their having advanced large ſums to the government, which there was now little hopes of their recovering.

By letters from Leghorn, there is advice of an earthquake having done conſiderable damage on the iſland of Sicily.

July 12. *Letters from Torgau, dated June 30, ſay, that the Emperor arrived there the 27th from Dreſden; and it was generally believed that the King of Pruſſia would have come there at the ſame time, in order to have had an interview with his Imperial Majeſty, but the Count de Kameke came to compliment the Emperor on the part of his Pruſſian Majeſty. The next day the Emperor went to ſee the ſpot where the laſt battle was fought near Torgau, between the Auſtrian and Pruſſian armies; after which he continued his journey by Groſſenhayn and Konygſbruck towards Bautzen.*

We are informed, that the Giants found by Commodore Byron, meaſured from eight feet and a half to ten feet in heighth, and every way ſtout in proportion. The mens feet meaſured eighteen inches. When the Commodore firſt went on ſhore, the Giants came down to him, to the number of 500, men, women, and children, many of whom the Commodore dreſſed with ribbons, and other trinkets, which pleaſed them much. We are further informed, that theſe Giants appeared to be a very quiet, inoffenſive people; and if they ever uſed any offenſive weapons, they carefully concealed them from our people. The Commodore made but a ſhort ſtay, as it was an incommodious place for the ſhip where he landed.

Letters from Baſſora of the 12th of April adviſe, that the Engliſh ſquadron, which was ſent from Bombay to obliged the Shach Soliman to reſtore the Engliſh ſhips that he had taken, arrived there the 26th of March, and was compoſed of ſix men of war. Theſe letters ſay, that the Shach Soliman had ſent ſeveral veſſels to endeavour to intercept ſome gallies, and other Turkiſh veſſels, which went from Baſſora, commanded by the Baſhaw of that place, but that the former having undertaken too much, the Engliſh attacked and took three of them, ſunk one, and maſſacred the Arabs, who jumped over-board in order to get on ſhore. It is added, that the Engliſh had been informed that three more Turkiſh veſſels were arrived as a reinforcement at Boucher, which makes it believed that when they are joined, their deſign is to attempt to make a ſettlement in the iſland of Karet.

This morning his Excellency Governor Pinfold, arrived in town from Barbados.

July 15. The Empreſs of Ruſſia has founded an eſtabliſhment for the education of young ladies, in imitation of that of St. Cyr, in France, and endowed it with 2,500,000 rubles.

By various accounts we are informed, that the French underſell us in almoſt every trading place on the African coaſt. This is the natural conſequence of the dearneſs of proviſions. Thoſe countries will ever be able to ſell their goods and commodities cheapeſt, whoſe artificers and manufacturers can live cheapeſt. Wherever the neceſſaries of life are dear, the goods of it muſt be ſo too, which muſt occaſion the decay of trade and commerce.

On Saturday diſpatches were received from Mr. Frazer, the Britiſh Conſul at Tripoli, relative to ſome diſputes with that Regency, concerning the capture of a Genoeſe Pink, ſeized there under Engliſh colours.

They write from Copenhagen, that great preparations are making at the Caſtle of Friedenſbourgh againſt the 22d inſtant, to celebrate the birth-day of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Caroline Matilda of England, intended Queen of Denmark.

D O M I N I C A.

Charlotte-town, July 23. On Sunday, the 6th inſtant, a French guarda coſta, mounted with ſix ſwivel guns, and full of men, commanded by M. Dupont Touillolle, chaſed a ſmall ſchooner to an anchor in Portſmouth harbour (commonly called Prince Rupert's bay) when ſhe manned her boat, boarded the ſaid ſchooner, and carrying her out, proceeded for Guadaloupe. But on a proper repreſentation of this audacious affair being made to Governor Scott, he immediately diſpatched an officer to Guadaloupe, to demand the ſchooner; on whoſe application, the veſſel, with every thing on board, was immediately delivered up. The General of Guadaloupe behaved extremely polite, and promiſed to take care that no ſuch inſults, ſo highly derogatory to the honour of the Crown, ſhould be offered for the future. The only excuſe that Touillolle made for his conduct was, that he chaſed the ſaid ſchooner from the French coaſt, and therefore imagined he could make her a legal prize.

Letters from Granada mention the death of the hon. Alexander Brown, Eſq; lieutenant-governor of the iſland of Tobago.

H A L I F A X, Auguſt 15.

The following are Copies of ſome new Orders iſſued by Governor Palliſſer, concerning the Labradore Coaſt, tranſmitted by a Clerk at one of the fiſhing Poſts upon that Coaſt.

By His Excellency HUGH PALLISSER, *Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over the Iſland of Newfoundland, the Coaſt of Labradore, and of all the Territories dependent thereupon.*

I HEREBY ſtrictly forbid all Perſons from Quebec, or any of the Colonies, to winter on the Coaſt of Labradore, within my Government; and if any ſuch Winterers are met with there, they are immediately on Sight thereof to quit it, as they will anſwer the contrary at their Peril, on Pain of being apprehended where ever they are found, and brought to me to be puniſhed, for the Contempt of this Order.

Given under my Hand, in Pitts-Harbour, within Chateau-Bay, on the Coaſt of Labradore, 28th Auguſt, 1765.

(Signed) HUGH PALLISSER.

By Command of His Excellency,

JOHN HORSNAIL.

By Captain JOHN HAMILTON, *Commander of His Majeſty's Sloop Merlin, and Lieutenant Governor of the Coaſt of Labradore, from St. Modeſte to St. John's River.*

THIS is to give Notice to all Whalers from the Plantations, that they are allowed to fiſh for Whales only, on the Coaſt of Labradore, that if they are found to have any other Fiſh on board, the Fiſh will be ſeized, and they excluded the Benefit of the Whale Fiſhery this Seaſon; and on no Pretence to trade with the Indians; whatever they ſhall purchaſe will be confiſcated, and after this Notice their Veſſels liable to be ſeized.

As all other Veſſels from the Plantations are excluded the Benefit of fiſhing or trading on this Coaſt, they are ſtrictly forbid to reſort to it; and that Warning given them laſt Year, that if any are found with any Fiſh or Furs on board, it will be forfeited for the firſt Offence, and the ſecond the Veſſel ſeized and them puniſhed.

Given under my Hand, on board His Majeſty's Sloop Merlin, at White-Sand-Bay, 25th June, 1766.

(Signed) JOHN HAMILTON.

We are aſſured that the Train of Artillery are ordered home, and that another Company is daily expected here to relieve them.

It muſt be pleaſing to every Well-wiſher of this Province, to be informed that the Crops of Hay and Corn this Year have equalled the Productions of any Part of America or Europe, and that the Harveſt hath been uncommonly ſeaſonable.

Several Gentlemen of the Philadelphia Proprietors of Land in this Province, are lately returned from Pictou, where their

Grant lies, and are extremely well ſatisfied with the Soil and Situation, and intend carrying on that Settlement with Vigour and Alacrity.

BOSTON, September 4.

Since our laſt Accounts have been received of the violent Proceedings of Ranſlear's Party at Nobletown, &c. and of the diſtreſſed Condition the Inhabitants were in. On Sunday, the 19th of Auguſt, a Party took Poſſeſſion of the Houſe of one Iſaac Spoor, and all that was therein, and informed ſaid Spoor that the Houſe was in New-York Government: This Houſe ſtands on a Grant of Land made by this Province, and has been a licenſed Houſe for a Tavern for many Years by our Courts; it ſtands about 4 Miles Weſt of Great-Barrington Meeting-Houſe, but within the Diſtrict of Egremont, near the Eaſt Part, and but a ſmall Diſtance from the Weſt Line of Great-Barrington, and between two and three Miles Eaſt of the Line that was formerly run for a twenty Mile Line from Hudſon's River.----This Tavern the Party made their Head Quarters; a Deputy-Sheriff, with one or two Perſons, were admitted to paſs the Guards in the Evening, who, having obtained Leave from the Commanding Officer, levied a Warrant on Robert Ranſlear; upon this there was a terrible Bluſter, the Soldiers under Arms, all their Bayonets fixed, and confined the Sheriff, as alſo the Juſtice who went to endeavour to ſettle Matters, until almoſt Day-break: This alarmed the whole County; and in the Morning a great Number of the People, with about 40 Stockbridge Indians, collected together, to give the Party Battle, but meeting with the Gentlemen that had been detained, it was happily prevented. The Regulars withdrew early in the Morning, and the People returned home.

We are alſo further informed, that the Party who had committed Hoſtilities at Egremont, had withdrawn beyond the twenty Mile Line from Hudſon's River, and returned ſome of the Cattle they had taken from the People, and promiſed to make Reſtitution for all Damages they had done in Egremont; it is added, they are leaving Nobletown;---as to the Crops of the poor People who belonged there, they are moſtly deſtroyed already.

September 8. Letters from London, by Captain Freeman, mention that the people in England were highly pleaſed with the rejoicings in America on account of the ſtamp-act; and were as much diſpleaſed with the inſolent ſpeech, as they term it, of a certain Governor, at the opening of a late ſeſſion.

Capt. Kent, in a ſchooner from Falmouth, bound to this port laſt fall, foundered at ſea, when the people took to their boat, and were happily ſoon after taken up by a Dutch ſhip, and carried to Europe. Capt. Kent came paſſenger in Capt. Marſhall.

NEWPORT, September 1.

We hear that a Meteor, or large Ball of Fire, was ſeen by ſome Perſons on this Iſland laſt Monday Morning, between One and Two o'Clock; and, after a violent Exploſion, diſappeared. The Concuſſion was ſo great, as to occaſion the Report of an Earthquake; and as ſuch, for want of further Information, we mentioned it in our laſt.

PORTSMOUTH, September 4.

By the eaſtern poſt we are informed, that juſt before he left Falmouth, in Caſco Bay, which was Tueſday laſt, ſome perſons had come there from Fort-Halifax, who brought an account of a number of Indians, ſuppoſed about 300, came down upon the inhabitants that are ſettled above the fort, the beginning of laſt week, who had burnt ſeveral houſes, deſtroyed all the grain that they met with in the way, and the inhabitants were obliged to flee to the fort for protection. A more particular account of theſe villains proceedings we hope to have in our next.

NEW-YORK, September 15.

Capt. Nathaniel Lawrence, in 8 weeks and 2 days from Falmouth, on the 7th inſt. in lat. 38, 37, S. E. and by E. from Block-Iſland, 65 leagues, ſpoke with Capt. Mancheſter, in a ſhip from Rhode-Iſland, bound for Barbados, all well on board.

Captain Jefferies, in the ſhip Hero, of this port, was to ſail from Newcaſtle in 4 days after Capt. Lawrence.

The Captains Pool, Deal, and Walker, of this port, are arrived at Amſterdam.

Capt. Coldſtream, in the ſnow Diſpatch, in 10 weeks from Milford, ſpoke with the following veſſels, on his paſſage, viz. The 13th of Auguſt, in lat. 39, 6, lon. 63, with the Betſey, Hendrick, from Maryland, for London, 11 days out; the 22d, in lat. 33, 13, lon. 64, with the Mercury, Tillet, from this port for London; and on the 29th, in lat. 33, 13, lon. 36, with a ſhip from Cape-Fear, to Dundee, in Scotland, all well on board each veſſel.

The 30th ult. died at Goſhen in this province, Tunis Dolſon, in the 102d year of his age, being the firſt male perſon born in this city after it was ceded to the Engliſh by the Dutch.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 18.

Captain Cochran, from Glaſgow, on the 4th of laſt Month, in Lat. 42 : 28, Long. 31 : 45, ſpoke a Ship from Virginia for London, out three Weeks, all well.-----27th, in Lat. 38, Long. 57 : 31, ſpoke a Ship, Captain Atkinſon, from Liverpool for Virginia, out eight Weeks.-----And on the 31ſt, in Lat. 38, ſpoke a Snow from Virginia for Whitehaven, four Days out.

Captain Stewart, from Jamaica, on the 26th of July, about 25 Leagues Weſt of that Iſland, ſpoke a Ship, Captain --------, from Montego-Bay for London; the Ship Minerva, from the ſame Place, alſo for London, then in Sight.----Auguſt 10, ſaw a Ship, Captain Frazer, from Jamaica for Briſtol, aſhore to the Eaſtward of the Colleradoes, when three Ships bore down, ſent their Boats on board to her Relief, and got her off.----14th, ſpoke a Ship from the Bay for London, three Weeks out.---21ſt, ſpoke a Schooner, Captain Lee, to Leeward of the Metanzas, from Kingſton, bound to this Port, or Halifax.----27th, in Lat. 31 : 43, Long. 76 : 42, ſpoke a Ship, Captain Hopkins, from Montego-Bay for Rhode-Iſland, out 19 Days; a Brig, alſo for Rhode-Iſland from the ſame Place, was then in Sight.

Captain Stewart was beating for 20 Days off the Bay of Hondy, without being able to gain Ground, owing to a ſtrong Current ſetting to the Weſtward; there were frequently between 30 and 40 Sail of Veſſels for America and Europe, in Sight, ſome of whom, he thinks put into the Havannah for Proviſions and Water, as they had been beating thereabouts for ſome time.

By Captain White, from Cadiz, we have Advice, that Captain Dennis, of this Port, is arrived there from New-York.

Yeſterday arrived here Captain Hardcaſtle, from Jamaica. On his Paſſage, off the Havannah, he ſpoke with Captain Sommers, in a Brig from the Bay of Honduras to New-York, five Weeks out, and had been obliged to cut away his Mainmaſt in a Gale of Wind. Captain Sommers left the Bay in Company with the Captains Hogg and Hill, for London; Herrington for Guernſey; Collis, for Jerſey; Shoals for New-York; and Captain Gibbons in a Ship, but not known where bound. Captain Cobourn, of this Port, was ready to ſail.------On the Ninth Inſtant, Captain Hardcaſtle fell in with the Schooner Tryton, Captain Thurſton, from Bluefields, in Jamaica, for North-Carolina, who informed him, that he parted his Cables in a violent Gale of Wind, on the 18th of laſt Month, and put to Sea without any Anchors; and that he had ſpoke with a Brig from Kingſton for Penſacola, the Captain of which told him, that 17 Sail of Veſſels were drove aſhore there; alſo ſome at Black River, Savannah le Mar, and Port Morant, but could not give any particular Account of the Damage they received.----About ten Days ago, in the Gulph, he ſpoke with Captain Moncrief, in a Brig, from Jamaica for South-Carolina, all well.----Captain Hardcaſtle ſpared Captain Thurſton an Anchor.

Arrived from this Port. Captain Jackſon in Jamaica; and Captain Yorke in the Bay of Honduras.

Since our laſt the Captains Macilvaine and Mackey arrived here from Londonderry.

We hear, from different Parts of the Country, that the heavy Rains we had laſt Week, have done great Damage among the Mills, &c. and that the Houſe of Jeſſe Rivercomb, near Pennypack Creek, in which there happened to be only three Children; the eldeſt about twelve Years old, was partly waſhed away, when the two youngeſt were drowned; but the eldeſt was ſaved by climbing to the upper Part of the Houſe.

One Day, laſt Week, a Sailor fell from the Ship Roſe, Captain Logue, from Belfaſt, and was drowned.

And on Monday laſt, as Thomas Maclane was painting the Head of a Ship, the Stage on which he ſtood giving Way, he fell into the River, and was alſo drowned. A Lad that belonged to the Ship, was on the Stage with him, but got hold of Part of it, and ſaved himſelf.-----*This, with ſome other Accidents that have happened lately, ought to make Tradeſmen particularly careful that the Scaffolding, on which they riſk their Lives, is very ſtrong, and well put together.*

Epitaph on the Reverend Mr. WILLIAM M'CLENACHAN, *late Miniſter of St. Paul's, Philadelphia.*

WHILST o'er this modeſt Stone Religion weeps,
Beneath a generous, fearleſs Chriſtian ſleeps;
Reſts from the Preacher's Charge, his envied Part,
Labours of Love, and Virtues of the Heart:
Who owned, as well taught from Truth's fair Rays,
No other Guide, nor wiſh'd for other Praiſe:
Who, Friend to Man, and Foe to Vice alone,
Liv'd for our Bliſs, and dy'd to crown his own.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Rachel, J. Bolitho, from St. Martins. Sloop Induſtry, J. Trenny, Bermuda. Sloop Sally and Betſy, D. Irwin, N. Carolina. Sloop Greyhound, J. Adams, Tortola. Schooner Leopard, T. Church, and Schooner Pitt, H. M'Phillimy, Halifax. Brig Perry, M. Coghlan, Limerick. Sloop Delaware, S. Starbuck, Nantucket. Schooner Dove, E. Morton, Schooner Elizabeth, J. Rodgers, and Sloop Recovery, J. Cordis, Boſton. Sloop Abigail, W. Shaw, Rh. Iſland. Sloop Pitt, C. Stewart, Jamaica. Sloop Three Sallys, W. Grinnell, Honduras. Sloop Sally and Polly, J. Hamton, Virginia. Snow Buchanan, J. Cochran, Glaſgow. Ship Hamilton, R. White, Cadiz. Snow William and Mary, R. Southcott, Briſtol. Ship King George, J. Mackey, New-Caſtle on Delaware. Brig Hannah, H. Styles, Barbados.

OUTWARDS. *Sloop Polly, W. Budden, for Dominica. Brig Morning-Star, T. Callender, Sloop Rebecca and Sally, C. Lowe, and Brig Parragon, A. Penniſtone, St. Kitts. Brig Nancy, N. Cooper, Newfoundland. Sloop Delaware, S. Starbuck, Nantucket. Schooner Lovely Molly, J. Theobalds, Penſacola. Ship King George, H. Dunn, Jamaica. Sloop Hopewell, R. M'Cleane, for N. Providence*

CLEARED. *Ship Neptune, N. Murphy, to Cork. Brig Abigail, J. Montgomery, Dominica. Brig Repeal, W. Lawrence, and Schooner Dolphin, L. Baker, N. Carolina. Snow Muggy, B. Alliſon, Antigua. Schooner Dove, J. Whitmarſh, Boſton. Sloop Mary, O. Sturgis, Virginia. Ship Friendſhip, W. Bragg, Barbados. Brig Philadelphia Packet, J. Harriſon, and Sloop Black Prince, R. Brown, S. Carolina. Schooner Roſe, S. Snell, Bay of Fundy. Sloop Martha, S. Richardſon, Penſacola. Sloop Suſanna, J. Lockhart, Barbados. Schooner Polly, E. Belford, St. Kitts. Brig St. James, M. Miller, to Jamaica.*

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printers hereof, Price Sixpence, or Four Shillings per Dozen,

THE EXAMINATION of Doctor BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, before an AUGUST ASSEMBLY, relating to the REPEAL of the STAMP-ACT, &c.

Juſt imported from Glaſgow, in the Snow Buchanan, and to be ſold by

JAMES BLACK, and HENRY DARBY,

in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, oppoſite the Three Tuns, the following goods, at the loweſt prices, for ready money, or ſhort credit, viz.

YARD wide, 7-eights, and 3-qr. Iriſh linens, yd. wd. 3-qr. and half-ell carpeting, mens, womens, boys and girls ſhoes, womens ſtuff ſhoes, boots, blankets and coverlids of different ſorts, and a variety of calimancoes, womens and girls ſtays, ſtockings of different ſorts, tea kettles of different ſizes, mens and boys leather breeches, mens and womens gloves, a variety of ribbons, and ſhalloons, ſilk and thread handkerchiefs, coloured chints, womens mitts, broadcloths, table knives, penknives, watch ſtrings, calf-ſkin leather, writing paper, braſs candleſticks, Tartan ſerge, and blue duffils, tapes and garterings, ſtriped cotton for mens jackets, Kilmarnock caps, and milled ſtockings, hones and whetſtones for joiners and carpenters, and ſeveral other ſmall articles, too tedious to mention. *

Philadelphia, September 18, 1766.

AT the new Academy, in Second-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet, on Monday, the 29th Inſtant, will be opened an Evening Seminary, for the Inſtruction of Youth: Thoſe whoſe Employment or Buſineſs will not admit of daily receiving polite Education, may be taught the Languages, by a Gentleman of approved Abilities; the moſt neceſſary Branches of the Mathematics, in Practice and Theory; Merchants Accounts ſo effectually, as to render the Pupil qualified to enter a Compting Houſe, with Writing and Arithmetic. Adults, as well as Children, will have the great Advantage of learning Oratory; and that no Aſſiduity may be wanting to render the Utility of this Deſign as effectual as ornamental, Examinations will be held every Week, and the ſtricteſt Diligence attended to. ¶

For JAMAICA, to touch at DOMINICA.

The Ship MERCURY,
JOHN ASHMEAD,
MASTER;

Now lying at Sims's and Maſſey's Wharff, next to the Crooked Billet. Has extraordinary Accommodations for Paſſengers, having Two-Thirds of her Cargoe ready to put on board, and will ſail with the utmoſt Expedition. For Freight or Paſſage, agree with Samuel and Charles Maſſey, at their Houſe in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, ſaid Maſter on board, or at his Houſe in Spruce-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets.

N. B. Said Maſſeys have for Sale, a few Hogſheads of Barbados Rum, Muſcovado Sugar in Hogſheads, Teirces, and Barrels, Madeira and Teneriffe Wines in Pipes, and Quarter-Caſks.

ON Monday, the Sixth of October next, the Subſcriber propoſes to open Evening School, at his School-Houſe in Third-ſtreet, next Door to the New Preſbyterian Church; where will be taught Writing, Arithmetic, and the moſt practical Branches of the Mathematicks, by

* WILLIAM OLIPHANT.

Juſt Imported in the Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Sparks, from London, and to be ſold by WILLIAM WEST, at his Store, in Water-ſtreet.

A LARGE Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and INDIA Goods, ſuitable to the Seaſon. tbc 2 M.

STOLEN in the Night of the Sixth Inſtant, out of Iſrael Jacobs's Stable, at the Sign of the White Horſe, in Market-ſtreet, an Engiſh hunting Saddle, Hogſkin ſeat welted, with the tuff Nails covered with Leather, and two barred Stirrups; the Saddle Cloth blue, laced, and bound with white, the Makers Name John Young, on the near ſide of it. Whoever ſecures ſaid Saddle, ſo that the Owner may have it again, ſhall receive Twenty Shillings Reward, from § ISRAEL JACOBS.

Philadelphia, September 15, 1766.

STOLEN or Strayed from Charles Jenkins's Paſture, near this City, on the 9th Inſtant at Night, a ſorrel Horſe, with a white Face, and four white Feet, about 14 Hands and a Half high, four Years old this Graſs, paces and trots well; he has a ſmall white Spot on the left ſide of his Breaſt. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, ſhall receive Twenty Shillings Reward, from

¶ CHARLES JENKINS, or PERSIFOR FRAZER.

PHILADELPHIA RACES.

ON Wedneſday, the 12th of November, 1766, will be run for, on the race ground, near the Center-houſe, a purſe of SIXTY POUNDS, free for any horſe, mare, or gelding (Yorick and Selim excepted) to carry weight for age, viz. four years old eight ſtone, five years old eight ſtone ten pounds, ſix years old nine ſtone ſix pounds, and aged ten ſtone. To ſtart preciſely at 2 o'clock, to run three heats, twice round the new courſe for a heat. To pay three pounds entrance for each horſe, unleſs at the poſt, then to pay five pounds, and to be ſubject to articles. Four horſes to ſtart for this purſe, or no race.

The day of entrance for the above race will be on Monday, the 10th, at the houſe of John Cunningham, on the race ground, where the clerk of the race will attend, and every owner is deſired to produce to him a proper certificate of his horſe's age.

On Thurſday the 13th of November will be run for, the entrance money of the 12th, free for any horſe, mare, or gelding, the winning horſe of the foregoing day excepted, to carry weight for age, agreeable to the New Market rules, four years old to carry eight ſtone as above, to run three heats, three miles to a heat. To pay thirty ſhillings entrance, and be ſubject to articles. Not leſs than four horſes to ſtart for the purſe.

All Horſes, &c. may be entered for the ſtakes, on Thurſday the 13th, betwixt the hours of ten and twelve, at the aforeſaid John Cunningham's, every owner producing to the clerk a certificate of his horſe's age as above.

Newcaſtle, September 2, 1766.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, John Wright, a well ſet Fellow, about 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, fair faced, a little Pock-marked, with light brown Hair, almoſt a Flaxen; had on, when he went away, a white Flannel Jacket, with four or five Horn Buttons on the Breaſt, an Ozenbrigs Shirt, a Pair of coarſe ſtriped ticken Breeches, an old Felt Hat, and was barefooted; he ſays he is an Engliſh Man, a Weaver by Trade, and pretends to be a very innocent Fellow; this is twice he has run away; he is a four Year Servant, and lately came in with Capt. M'Carty, from Dublin. The above Servant has a Way of putting his Hand in a crooked Form, like as if he had not the Uſe of it, and one of his Fellow Servants ſays he intends to travel as a Cripple, till he gets quite away. Any Perſon who will take up ſaid Wright, and lodge him in any of his Majeſty's Goals, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, paid by † JACOB LEMMON.

To be SOLD by
HANNAH DUBREY,
In the Northern Liberties, about two Miles and a Half from Town,

A GOOD Aſſortment of Garden Seeds of this Year's Growth, Windſor Beans, and a Variety of Peas, &c. all which are of the beſt Kinds. Any Perſon wanting of the above Articles, may be ſupplied, by applying to JOHN BISSELL, or ANN POWELL, both living nearly oppoſite the Work-Houſe; or of the aforeſaid HANNAH DUBREY, at her Plantation, next above Captain William Dowell's.

N. B. Orders from Captains of Veſſels, or others, will be executed with Care and Diſpatch, by ¶ HANNAH DUBREY.

RUN away, on Tueſday, the 9th of this inſtant September, from on board the Ship Neptune, Nicholas Murphy, Maſter, lately from Dublin, a Servant Man, named Thomas Ryan, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, 21 Years of Age, dark brown curled Hair, grey Eyes, round ſhouldered, brown complexion, and has a remarkable Sore on one of his Legs, had on, when he run away, a dark grey Ratteen Sailor's Jacket, ſtriped Lincey Waiſtcoat, and yellow metal Buckles in his Shoes; it is ſuppoſed he went into the Jerſeys. Whoever will bring him to the Subſcribers, in Philadelphia, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, * CARSAN, BARCLAY, and MITCHELL.

WANTED,

A WOMAN of a middle Age, in the Capacity of a Houſekeeper to a ſmall genteel Family, and that can be well recommended, will meet with good Encouragement, by applying to the Printers hereof.

Glouceſter, Auguſt 11, 1766.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, on Monday, the 13th Day of October next, about 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of Thomas Thomſon, Innkeeper, in the Townſhip of Greenwich, in the County of Glouceſter, will be expoſed to Sale, by public Vendue, an undivided Moiety of all that Iſland, called Little Tinicum, ſituate in the River Delaware, oppoſite Great Tinicum, and the Place of Sale, and a little above the Town of Cheſter, ſaid to contain upwards of 100 Acres, being late the Property of William Wrath, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in Execution, at the ſuit of James M Ilheney, and to be ſold by

⊕ SAMUEL BLACKWOOD, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, September 6, 1766.

PURSUANT to an order of Orphans Court, held at Philadelphia, for the City and County of Philadelphia, will be expoſed to Sale, by public Vendue, on Saturday, the 4th Day of October next, at the Houſe of the Widow Jones, known by the Sign of the Butchers Arms, in Paſſyunk Townſhip, a certain Tract or Piece of Land, ſituate in Paſſyunk aforeſaid, bounded on the North-Weſt by a certain 20 Feet Street or Road, on the North Eaſt by one other Street or Road 33 Feet wide, on the South-Eaſt by Land of John Sobers, and on the South-Weſt by John Rouſe's Land, containing 10 Acres, late the real Eſtate of Edward Aſh, deceaſed. The Sale to begin about 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon.

REBECCA JONES, and JOSHUA ASH, Adminiſtra's.

TWENTY POUNDS Reward.

Newcaſtle, September 13, 1766.

BROKE out of the Goal of this County laſt Night, the two following Priſoners, to wit, Daniel Alexander, a tall ſlim Fellow, about 30 Years of Age, about 6 Feet high, his Clothing uncertain, as he may be aſſiſted in changing them, it is probable he may puſh towards Carolina, as he has Friends there. The other named William Bowen, about 35 Years of Age, 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high; he is a ſimple looking Fellow. Whoever apprehends ſaid Priſoners, and ſecures them, ſo that the Subſcriber may have them again, ſhall have the above Reward, or Fifteen Pounds for Alexander, and Five Pounds for Bowen, and reaſonable Charges, paid by THOMAS DUFF, Sheriff. †8 w.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN, on the 12th of September inſtant, about Eight o'Clock at Night, out of the Subſcriber's Paſture, near Cheſter, in Cheſter County, a Strawberry roan Gelding, three Years old laſt Spring, fifteen Hands and a Half high, ſtrait loined, well breaſted, cloſe ribbed, ſome dim white in his Forehead, a Switch Tail, ſhod before, paces and trots, neither Brand nor Earmark. Whoever takes up and ſecures the Horſe and Thief, ſo that the Owner may have his Horſe again, and the Thief be brought to Juſtice, ſhall have the above Reward for both, or Five Pounds for the Horſe, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

¶ JONAS PRESTON.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN, the ſame Night, a Saddle and Bridle, from Iſrael Taylor, living at the Sign of the Seven Stars, about four Miles from Cheſter; the Saddle hath been about two Years in Uſe, a Hole worn through on the Pummel, a Cloth coloured Houſing, with Fringe of the ſame Colour, a ſingle Crupper, and three barred Stirrups; a Snaffle Bridle, with white Worſted Binding round the Foretop. It is ſuppoſed that the ſame Thief hath got both Horſe, Saddle and Bridle. Whoever takes up the Thief, and ſecures him, ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice, and returns the Saddle to the Owner, ſhall have the above Reward, or Twenty Shillings for the Saddle only, and reaſonable Charges, paid by * ISRAEL TAYLOR.

TO be run for at the city of New-Brunſwick, on Monday, the 3d day of November next, free for any horſe, mare or gelding, not being of the whole blood (Smoaker excepted) a purſe of 20 piſtoles, the beſt in 3 heats, at 2 miles each heat; the horſes to be entered with Mr. Henry Bicker, at 4 dollars each horſe. Any entered on the day of ſtarting to pay double entrance. Proper judges will be appointed to determine any diſputes that may ariſe, and each horſe is to carry 9 ſtone; and ſo in proportion. The entrance money will be run for on the next day by any, except the winning horſe. ¶

RUN away, the 22d of Auguſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Queen Anne's county, Maryland, an indented ſervant man, named Thomas Dance, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, born in the weſt of England, has brown ſhort hair; had on a half worn felt hat, new check ſhirt, and new ozenbrig trowſers, a pair of old pumps, and white worſted ſtockings. Whoever brings the ſaid ſervant to his maſter, or ſecures him, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have Twenty Shillings more than the law allows, paid by *6 W. SWEATNAM BURN.

ON the 16th of Auguſt came to the Houſe of Iſaac Strattan, Innkeeper, in Eveſham, Burlington County, Weſt New-Jerſey, a young Man, who calls himſelf Reuben Whitlock, and ſometimes Richard; he brought with him a likely Horſe, and left him with me, having been gone himſelf two or three Weeks. The Owner of ſaid Horſe may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges. ‡

STOLEN from the Subſcriber, living in Mill-Creek Hundred, Newcaſtle County, on Delaware, the following Articles, viz, Fourteen Pounds Currency, in Bills of Twenty Shillings each, Six Pounds in Britiſh Coin, ſuch as Crowns, Half Crowns, and Shillings, with two Pieces of Gold, Value Thirty Shillings. Likewiſe a Gown of Sattin Silk, ſtriped white, yellow and red, lined with Sarſnet, with a Petticoat of the ſame; together with ſeveral other Articles. The Thief ſuppoſed to be an Iriſh Woman, named Mary Hart, about 5 Feet 2 Inches high, well ſet, ſandy coloured Hair, of a fair Complexion, talks much, and is apt to drink freely. She is ſuppoſed to have gone towards New-York, as ſhe had contracted an Acquaintance with one Cummings, whom ſhe called Couſin, who, it is alledged, is confederate with her, and ſaid he was a going that way; he ſays he is a Seaman, is about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, of a dark Complexion, ſpeaks a good deal with the Iriſh tone, and is remarkable for uſing the Expreſſion, Great Luck to me. Theſe are therefore to inform the Public, that if any Perſon ſhall apprehend ſaid Mary Hart, with any of the above mentioned Articles in her Cuſtody, and commit her to any of his Majeſty's Goals, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by * MARY HAMELON.

September 1, 1766.

WHEREAS Catherine Cavanaugh, the wife of Timothy Cavanaugh, of the townſhip of Marlborough, Cheſter county, labourer, hath eloped from her ſaid huſband, and run him conſiderably in debt, and otherwiſe uſed him very ill; this is therefore to give notice to all perſons, not to truſt her upon his account, for he will pay no debts contracted by her from the date hereof.

‡ TIMOTHY CAVANAUGH.

CAME to the plantation of William Dawſon, in the Manor of Moreland, near Dr. Swift's, a little grey horſe, a natural trotter, branded I F on the near thigh. The owner is deſired to come and prove the property, pay charges, and take him away. *

To be LETT or SOLD,

A Valuable Lot of Ground, ſituate in Love Lane, in Moyamenſing Townſhip, about a Mile from Philadelphia, the Lot is 100 Feet in front, and 230 Feet back, there is on it a good red painted Dwelling-Houſe, with a Pump of good Water at the Door, alſo a Stable and Oven; the whole free of Ground-Rent. The Lot is planted with Apple, Pear, and Peach Trees, and a Number of the beſt ſort of Engliſh Vines. Whoever inclines to purchaſe or rent the Premiſes, may know the Terms, by applying to Andrew Burckhard, next Door to John Beiſſer, in Arch-ſtreet, or to me the Subſcriber, living on the Premiſes,

¶ PHILIP BURCKHARD.

Auguſt 25, 1766.

CAME to the Plantation of Goodlip Fiſher, in Newbury Townſhip, York County, a black Mare, and a yearling Horſe Colt; the Mare is about 6 Years old, branded on the near Shoulder M, and a little Star in her Forehead. The Owner is deſired to come and prove his Property, pay Charges, and take them away. The Mare has a Bell, ſuppoſed to be put on ſince ſhe came to the Parts, and is about 14 Hands high.

¶ GOODLIP FISHER.

TO be SOLD, a tract of excellent land, containing 128 acres, and upwards, lying about 5 miles from Philadelphia, on the road from Franckford to Oxford church, and about 1 mile from Franckford mills, adjoining the lands of Nathan Witman, Joſeph Jenkins, and the Franckford lots; with a large dwelling houſe, containing 5 rooms, a good barn, and a large orchard of grafted fruit, and abundance of cherry and peach trees; a well of good water, and 9 acres of good meadow, and near half good woodland. The cleared land is very good for grain or graſs, and is under good fence. For terms of ſale, apply to Thomas Skillman, living on the premiſes, or Benjamin Randolph, joiner in Cheſtnut ſtreet, Philadelphia, who will give a good title for the ſaid farm. Whoever inclines to purchaſe the ſaid farm, paying one half of the purchaſe money, may have ſufficient time for the remainder. ‖

Auguſt 4, 1766.

ABSCONDED from his bail, an Iriſhman, named Samuel Evans, a weaver by trade, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, ſomewhat ſlender built, freſh coloured, a little freckled on the hands and face, pock-marked, rediſh hair, and ſpeaks on the Scotch Iriſh order; had on, when he went away, a beaver hat, blue cloth coat, mole coloured velvet jacket and breeches. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Evans in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo as he may be brought to juſtice, and gives notice to Daniel Ellis, Eſq; at Burlington, or the Subſcriber, at Mount-Holly, ſhall have Five Pounds reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN FORKER.

N. B. He rid a ſmall black gelding. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to carry him off. †

York county, September 1, 1766.

WAS committed to my cuſtody, on the 25th day of Auguſt laſt, a certain Joſeph Williams, being convicted on the oath of Joſeph Witmore, that he was a runaway ſervant, belonging to Daniel Delany, in the province of Maryland, 6 years ago. His maſter is deſired, if any he has, to come and pay charges, and take him away in 4 weeks time from the date hereof, otherwiſe he will be ſold out for his fees, by ‖ JACOB GRAYBILL, goaler.

TO be ſold, by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 23d of September inſt. the one half of a good merchant-mill, with two pair of ſtones, one of which is cullens, on a never failing ſtream of water, the middle branch of Whiteclay creek, within 14 miles from Newport, and as far from the Head of Elk, ſituate in New-London townſhip, Cheſter county. Alſo 80 acres of good land, 10 of which is extraordinary good meadow, the reſt well watered and timbered, with barn and ſtable, and other out-houſes. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes before that day, and the conditions will be made known on the day of ſale, by JOHN HENDERSON, jun. §

TO be ſold by public vendue, on the 20th of this inſt. September, being the 7th day of the week, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Erneſt Mange, at the ſign of the Three Crowns, the upper end of Front-ſtreet continued, a certain lot or piece of ground, in Kenſington, which has been well manured, beginning at the corner of Barnaby Barnes's land, and extends northerly 200 feet to a ſtake on Prince-ſtreet; thence a long the ſaid ſtreet 380 feet to another ſtake on Cherry-ſtreet; thence down the ſame ſoutherly 200 feet to another ſtake; thence weſterly 380 feet to the place of beginning. The ſaid lot ſubject to a ground-rent of 6l. 13s. 4d. currency per annum, payable to Alexander Allaire. Alſo a certain houſe and lot in the Northern Liberties, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet continued, near John Eaſtaugh, wheelwright, containing in front on the ſaid ſtreet 45 feet, and extending that breadth weſterly 100 feet, and from thence extending 100 feet further weſt, the breadth of 40 feet, ſo that the lot is 200 feet in depth; the premiſes were lately lett for 15l. per annum, and are ſubject to a ground-rent of 6l. 13s. 4d. payable to John Brown. The ſaid lots late the eſtate of James Child, deceaſed, and ſold by the aſſignees.

And on the 15th day of November next, being the 7th day of the week, at 4 o'clock P. M. will be ſold by public vendue, at the London Coffee-houſe, the following tracts of land, ſituate in Weſt New-Jerſey.

No. 1. A tract or parcel of land, in the townſhip of Great Egg-harbour, in the county of Glouceſter, beginning at a pine tree, by the ſide of a run that leads to James Sommers's, or Price's mill-pond; from thence weſt 250 perches to a marked pine; from thence north 50 perches to another marked tree, &c. containing in the whole 474 acres, with allowance for roads.

No. 2. One other tract, in the county and townſhip aforeſaid, near Ingerſol's branch, which puts out of Abſecom; from thence weſt 75 perches to a pine marked with 12 notches; from thence ſouth 250 perches to a pine marked 12 notches; and from thence north 34 degrees weſt, 305 perches, to the place of beginning, containing 247 acres, with allowance for roads.

No. 3. One other tract of land, beginning at a pine tree near Richard Riſley's cedar ſwamp, which lies on the main branch of Abſecom, and running from thence weſt 120 perches to a pine tree marked with 12 notches; and from thence acroſs the ſwamp north 100 perches, &c. containing 71 acres.

No. 4. One other tract, beginning at a pine tree of John Conover's, back of Richard Riſley's land, and running from thence north 50 degrees weſt, 40 perches, to a red oak marked, and from thence weſt 80 perches, to a pine marked with 12 notches, and from thence north 65 perches, then north 30 degrees eaſt 60 perches, to a white oak, and then north 50 degrees eaſt 80 perches; then north 75 degrees eaſt 40 perches, to a pine; then eaſt 40 perches to Richard Riſley's land, near the head of the marſh; and from thence ſouth 16 degrees weſt 218 perches, to the place of beginning, containing 128 acres.

No. 5. One other tract, ſituate in the townſhip and county of Glouceſter, on a branch of Great Egg-harbour river, about a mile from the blue anchor, beginning at a pine tree marked 4 blazes, 12 notches, and the letters I C, ſtanding on the north ſide of a large maple ſwamp; thence north 20 degrees weſt 10 perches, to a poſt by a run; thence north 31 degrees weſt 30 perches, croſſing a ſmall branch to a pine tree, marked as aforeſaid; thence ſouth 75 degrees weſt 20 perches, croſſing the ſwamp to a maple marked 4 blazes, 12 notches; thence ſouth 25 degrees eaſt 73 perches, to a poſt; thence north 55 degrees eaſt 25 perches, croſſing the ſwamp to the tree firſt named, containing 151 acres.

No. 6. One other tract, in the townſhip of Great Egg-harbour, and in the county of Glouceſter, on the north-eaſt ſide of Great Egg-harbour river, at the head of Miry run, beginning at the pine tree corner to John Ireland's land, marked I I on the weſt ſide, and I C on the eaſt ſide, ſtanding on the road that leads from Little Meadows to the head of Gravelly Run, being 9 perches from the road, containing, within the ſeveral courſes thereof, 355 acres.

No. 7. One other tract, in the townſhip and county aforeſaid, on a branch of Gravelly Run, beginning at a corner tree of Andrew Blackman's cedar ſwamp, formerly marked with the letters A B, and now with 4 blazes, and the letters I C, ſtanding on the ſouth ſide of the eaſt branch of Gravelly Run, and, in the ſeveral courſes thereof, containing 128 acres.

No. 8. One other tract, in the townſhip and county aforeſaid, on the north ſide of Scull's Thoroughfare, beginning at a ſtake at the mouth of a ſmall creek, where it puts out of the Thoroughfare, the ſtake bearing ſouth 40 eaſt from John Scull's dwelling-houſe; thence north 35 perches; thence eaſt 30 perches; thence ſouth 35 perches; thence weſt 30 perches, to the place of beginning, containing 100 acres.

No. 9. One other tract, in the county and townſhip aforeſaid, beginning at a pine tree, marked 4 blazes, 12 notches, and the letters I C, a corner of 515 acres, ſurveyed to Elijah Clark, being the weſtermoſt corner of the ſaid tract, ſtanding about two miles above Weſtcott's cauſeway; thence weſt 50 perches, to a pine marked as aforeſaid; thence ſouth 80 perches, to a white oak, marked as above; thence north 61 degrees, and 30 minutes eaſt, 77 perches, to a pine marked as the above corner to Elijah Clark's land; thence north 23 degrees weſt, 47 perches, by Clark's line, to the place of beginning, containing 360 acres, with uſual allowance; the whole late the property of James Child, deceaſed. A plan of the ſaid lands will be ſhewn at the time of ſale, and any further information may be had from the ſubſcribers.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of James Child, deceaſed, or to Child and Stiles, are deſired to make payment before the firſt of October, or their accounts will be put into attorneys hands. SAMUEL NEAVE, FRANCIS RICHARDSON, JEREMIAH WARDER, aſſignees.

TO be ſold, by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 23d day of September inſtant, at the dwelling plantation of James Louttit deceaſed, in Saſſafras neck, Cæcil county, and where the ſubſcriber now lives, viz. a healthy ſtrong negroe fellow, about 28 years of age, and a healthy negroe wench, about 20 years of age; likewiſe 8 or 10 horſes and mares, conſiſting of half and quarter bloods, and country bred, one of which is a remarkable fine Pacolet filly, and all in good order; about 30 head of horned cattle, of an extraordinary breed; about 30 or 40 head of good ſheep; 40 or 50 head of hogs; and two or three feather beds. Three months credit will be given, the purchaſer giving bond and ſecurity, if required. MARY LOUTTIT, execut.‖

Falmouth, Virginia, Auguſt 12, 1766.

To be SOLD, and entered on this Fall,

A Valuable tract of land, in Auguſta county, lying on Shenandare river, nigh the line with Frederick county, and commonly known by the name of Macredie's Quarter, being part of the eſtate of Thomas Macredie deceaſed; the tract contains nigh 500 acres, about 300 of which are rich low grounds, the remainder is good high land, well wooded and watered. The low grounds lie chiefly on the river (which bends almoſt round the plantation) and in many places they are nigh a quarter of a mile wide, about 50 acres of them are cleared, and a little of the high land. There is a large peach orchard on the plantation, an overſeer's-houſe, and other conveniences; good crops of hemp have been made on it for ſome years paſt. The terms of payment will be made eaſy to the purchaſer, by

ALEXANDER CUNINGHAM, Attorney for the Heir.

N. B. Apply in Philadelphia to Ritchie and Clymer.

New-Caſtle, September 4, 1766.

COMMITTED to the goal of this county, a negroe man, who ſays he belongs to Thomas Biſhop, ſpeaks bad Engliſh, about 40 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high; had on, when brought here, an old felt hat, home-made tow ſhirt and trowſers, negroe kerſey jacket, with large braſs buttons. His maſter is hereby deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold for the ſame by

§ ALEXANDER HARVEY, goaler.

Cheſter county, September 6, 1766.

NOW in cuſtody of the ſubſcriber, the two following perſons, committed as runaway ſervants; Daniel M'Clean, who ſays he belongs to Mr. William Denny, in Uwchland townſhip; the other named James Walker, who ſays he is the ſon of Robert Walker, who lives on the barrens of Octarara, in Oxford townſhip, Cheſter county. Their maſters (or father) is deſired to come, pay charges, and take them away.

§ JOSEPH THOMAS, goaler.

TO be ſold by public Vendue, on Friday, the 3d Day of October next, between the Hours of Ten and One in the Forenoon, on the Premiſes, a large commodious Stone Mill-houſe, ſituate on Neſhaminy Creek, about 20 Miles from Philadelphia, lately in the Tenure of Robert Jemiſon; together with a Tract of Land adjoining, containing about 75 Acres, about 20 of which are cleared, 5 in good Meadow, on which is alſo a good Stone Dwelling-houſe, with a Log Kitchen, a Stone Cooper's Shop; the Mill has two Pair of Stones, one of which a good Culling, three Boulting Cloths, alſo a good Beam and Weights; the Boulting and Hoiſting is done by Water.

* ANDREW HODGE, and ELEANOR FARIS.

TO be ſold by the Subſcriber, at public Vendue, in George Town, Maryland, the firſt Thurſday in November next, a Lot of Ground, whereon ſtands a large Brick Houſe, well finiſhed, with two Rooms on a Floor, and a Cellar under the whole, a large Kithen, Store-houſe, and Counting Room adjoining the ſaid Store; alſo a large Granary that will Store near Five Thouſand Buſhels of Grain, a Stable, Chaiſe-houſe, Meat-houſe, Milk-houſe, with a very good Well of Water in the Yard, a large Garden, well pailed in; the whole Lot under good Fence, with other Improvements, too tedious to mention. Any Perſon that has a mind to purchaſe before the Day of Sale, by applying to the Subſcriber, may know the Terms.

* GILES COOKE.

To be SOLD by

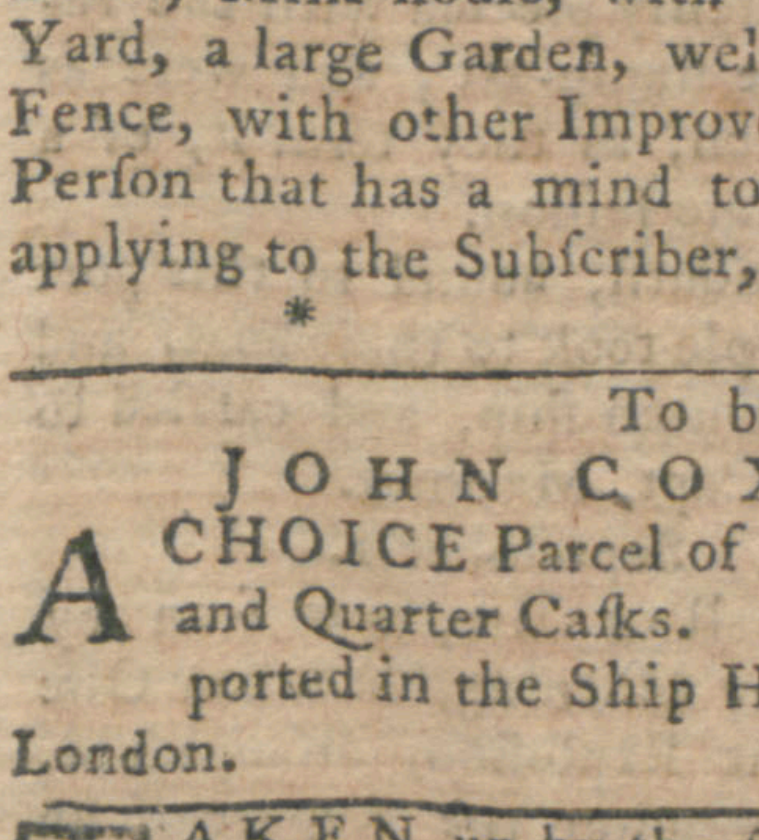
JOHN COX, Senior, in Front-ſtreet,

A CHOICE Parcel of Madeira Wines, in Pipes, Hogſheads, and Quarter Caſks. Alſo a few Cheſts of Bohea Tea, imported in the Ship Harrietta, John Richey Maſter, from London. ¶

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living in Gilford townſhip, Cumberland county, a dark bay horſe, 12 or 13 hands high, with a ſmall ſtar in his face, and ſhort ſwitch tail; he has neither brand nor ear-mark. Whoever comes and proves their property, and pays charges, may have him again, by applying to

§ BENJAMIN GASS.

For KINGSTON, in JAMAICA,



The BRIGANTINE

HARRIETTA,

JOHN RICHEY,

Commander;

Has excellent Accommodations for Paſſengers, and will ſail in about three Weeks. For Freight or Paſſage apply to ALEXANDER LUNAN, or ſaid Commander, who has for Sale, at Mr. Lunan's Store, a few Hogſheads of French Claret, imported from London in the above veſſel.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living in Kent County, Maryland, a Convict Servant Man, named William Warburton; he is of a middle Size, born in England, ſtoops in his Shoulders, walks with his Toes much out, has ſhort brown Hair, his Beard of ſandy Colour, has a Down-look, a ſmooth Tongue, and much pitted with the Small-pox, and often makes uſe of the Words, Yes ſure, Ay ſure, and, No ſure. He is a Wheelwright by Trade, but pretends to underſtand Joyners and Houſe-carpenters Work. Had on, when he went away, a dark, or almoſt black, Broadcloth Jacket and Breeches, much worn, and has with him black and white Stockings, Check and white Shirts, a Pair of new Shoes, black grain, with large Pewter Buckles, and an old Caſtor Hat; but as he is a cunning artful Fellow, may change his Name and Apparel, as it is ſuppoſed he has Money. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant, and brings him home, ſhall have Four Pounds Currency Reward; and if taken out of the Province Five Pounds; or if ſecured in any Priſon out of the Province, and immediate Notice given, Three Pounds, and all Charges allowed and paid by RICHARD GRESHAM.

N. B. It is probable he may have forged a Paſs. All Maſters of Veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their Peril. § 8 W.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living in Bohemia Manor, Cecil County, Maryland, a Mulattoe Slave, named Joe, about 25 Years of Age, 5 Feet 10 Inches high, thin viſaged, and loves ſtrong Drink; he was put into the public Papers the Third of July, and was taken up, and put in Cheſter Goal, the Eleventh of July, and his Maſter got him the Eighteenth. The next Day he ran off again, and had on a Tow Shirt and Trowſers, and Felt Hat, much worn, no Stockings nor Shoes. The Fellow will endeavour to paſs for a Freeman, as he reſembles an Indian. He formerly belonged to George Manlove, of Kent County, on Delaware; and as he is a cunning ſmart Fellow, he will probably try to get a Paſs. Whoever takes us ſaid Fellow, and ſecures him in any Goal, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, and if brought to his Maſter, FIVE POUNDS, paid by † EPHRAIM LOGUE.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their Peril.

Baltimore County, Maryland, July 21, 1766.

RUN from the Subſcribers, laſt Night, two Convict Servant Men, named William Oak, and George Hails; Oak is about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, of a fair Complexion, ſhort brown Hair, a likely well behaved Fellow, and has good Learning; had on, when he went away, a blue Coat and Breeches, with Ozenbrigs Trowſers over them, Worſted Stockings, and a Pair of good Shoes, a white Shirt and Neckcloth, and a good Hat; his Voice is very effeminate. Hails is about 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, well ſet, and of a very dark Complexion, ſhort black Hair, talks broad, and is a Brickmaker by Trade, but has lately worked a little at the Blackſmith's Buſineſs; had on, when he went away, a light coloured Thickſet Coat and Jacket, Country Linen Shirt, Ozenbrigs Trowſers, a good Pair of Shoes, black Stockings, and a good Hat. They came lately in the Country, and have both ſore Legs; they have ſome Caſh with them, and are each about 22 or 23 Years of Age. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Servants, ſo that their Maſters may have them again, ſhall have Three Pounds Reward, if taken in the County, Five Pounds, if taken out of the County, and Twenty Dollars, if taken out of the Province, paid by THOMAS TALBOTT, and TOBIAS RUDISELY. § 10s.

TO be SOLD by JAMES WEBB, near Lancaſter, a Quantity of GOOD MALT. ⊖

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS,
at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

September 25, 1766. NUMB. 1970.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

THE following CONTRADICTIONS between a piece lately publiſhed here, under the title of “The Examination of Doctor BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, before an Auguſt Aſſembly, concerning the Repeal of the Stamp-act, &c.” and another piece, ſigned “AMERICANUS,” publiſhed in Auguſt, 1765, are ſo REMARKABLE, that it is hoped the placing them together, will demonſtrate, to the loweſt underſtanding, the TENDER and TRULY PATRIOTIC REGARD of the author of the *laſt mentioned piece* for the HONOUR, LIBERTY and WELFARE of his country, and with *what* ZEAL, COURAGE and WISDOM he hath oppoſed the *pernicious meaſures* and *ſophiſtical arguments* of the enemies of America: It being from hence evident, that *throughout this whole continent*, no man had the *boldneſs* to write concerning the Stamp-act, in the SAME MANNER that he has done. Therefore your inſerting this PUBLIC SPIRITED performance in your next paper, will oblige many of your readers, who think that SUCH MERIT ſhould be PROPERLY DISTINGUISHED by *a free, generous,* and GRATEFUL people.

AMERICANUS.

1. AT a time when ALMOST EVERY AMERICAN PEN is employed in placing the tranſactions of the parliament of our mother country IN THE MOST ODIOUS LIGHT, and IN ALIENATING THE AFFECTIONS of a numerous and loyal people from the royal perſon of the beſt of Sovereigns; permit me, however unpopular the taſk, through the impartial channel of your paper, to point out the imprudence and folly of ſuch conduct, and to give a brief and true ſtate of the facts included in the diſpute between *Great-Britain* and her Colonies.---“The higheſt degree of *vanity* certainly cannot prompt us to imagine that our Sovereign and his parliament will be *intimidated* by the IRREVERENT CENSURES, and DISLOYAL MENACES of the Americans, in their preſent DISUNITED and DEFENCELESS condition. It is a proof of the greateſt infatuation to conceive, that we can BULLY the Britiſh nation, now at peace with the whole world, and poſſeſſed of ſtrength which the united powers of *France* and *Spain* could not ſubdue.

EXAMINATION.

1. THE proceedings of the people in America have been conſidered TOO MUCH TOGETHER. The proceedings of the aſſemblies have been very different from thoſe of the mobs, AND SHOULD BE DISTINGUISHED, as having no connection with each other. The aſſemblies have only peaceably reſolved what they take to be their rights; they have taken no meaſures for oppoſition by force; they have not built a fort, raiſed a man, or provided a grain of ammunition, in order to ſuch oppoſition. The ringleaders of riots they think ought to be puniſhed; they would puniſh them themſelves, if they could. Every ſober ſenſible man would wiſh to ſee rioters puniſhed, as otherwiſe peaceable people have no ſecurity of perſon or eſtate.

AMERICANUS.

2. The PROTECTION OF AMERICA has, in no ſmall degree, contributed to this burthen of the mother country. If then it be inconteſtibly juſt, that *America* ſhould contribute towards the means of HER OWN SAFETY, and the *Americans* have now acquired a conſiderable ſhare of property, though it muſt be confeſſed, by no means ſo much as the folly and extravagance of a few have taught our ſuperiors to believe; in proportion to this property, the moſt plain and evident principle of juſtice pronounces the equity of their being taxed, in order to defray the expence which THEIR OWN SAFETY requires. The power of making war, of protecting and defending Britiſh ſubjects, in every part of the world, and of forming, directing, and *executing that protection*, is conſtitutionally veſted in the Crown alone. The ſubject has a right to demand it, when ever he is in danger. This right is purchaſed by his allegiance, which is the reciprocal conſideration daily paid for it. *America*, conſiſting of a number of colonies in their infant ſtate, and independent of each other, IS IN A PARTICULAR MANNER DEPENDENT on this power, and has a right to demand an exertion of it, TO INSURE ITS SAFETY.

EXAMINATION.

2. Q. Is it not neceſſary to ſend troops to America to DEFEND the Americans againſt the Indians?

A. No, by no means; it never was neceſſary. They defended themſelves when they were but an handful, and the Indians much more numerous. They continually gained ground, and have driven the Indians over the mountains, without any troops ſent to their aſſiſtance from this country. And can it be thought neceſſary now to ſend troops for their defence from thoſe diminiſhed Indian tribes, when the Colonies are become *ſo populous*, and *ſo ſtrong?* there is not the leaſt occaſion for it; THEY ARE VERY ABLE TO DEFEND THEMSELVES. *I know the laſt war is commonly ſpoke of here as entered into* FOR THE DEFENCE, *or* FOR THE SAKE *of the people of America*. I think it is quite miſunderſtood. It began about the limits between *Canada* and *Nova-Scotia*, about territories to which the Crown indeed laid claim, but *were not claimed by any Britiſh Colony*; none of the lands had been granted to *any Coloniſt*; WE had therefore no particular concern or intereſt in that diſpute. As to the *Ohio*, the conteſt there began about YOUR right of trading in the Indian country, a right YOU had by the treaty of *Utrecht*, which the French infringed; they ſeized the traders and their goods, which were YOUR manufactures; they took a fort which a company of YOUR merchants, and their factors and correſpondents, had erected there, to ſecure that trade. *Braddock* was ſent with an army to re-take that fort (which was looked on here as another incroachment on the King's territory) and to protect YOUR trade. It was not till after his defeat that the Colonies were attacked. They were before in perfect peace with both French and Indians; THE TROOPS WERE NOT THEREFORE SENT FOR THEIR DEFENCE. The trade with the Indians, though carried on in *America*, IS NOT AN AMERICAN INTEREST. The people of *America* are chiefly farmers and planters; ſcarce any thing that they raiſe or produce is an article of commerce with the Indians. The Indian trade is a *Britiſh intereſt*; it is carried on with *Britiſh manufactures*, for the profit of *Britiſh merchants* and *manufacturers*; THEREFORE THE WAR, AS IT COMMENCED FOR THE DEFENCE OF TERRITORIES OF THE CROWN, THE PROPERTY OF NO AMERICAN, and FOR THE DEFENCE OF A TRADE PURELY BRITISH, was really a BRITISH WAR, and YET the people of *America* made no ſcruple of contributing THEIR UTMOST towards carrying it on, and bringing it to a happy concluſion.

AMERICANUS.

3. The next enquiry that preſents itſelf, is, BY WHOM *is this contribution to be enforced?* This *ſeems* to be the grand queſtion between *Britain* and the Colonies. In their preſent ſtate, this can be done, but by one of *two modes*; either BY THE PARLIAMENT, OR BY THE SEVERAL LEGISLATURES OF AMERICA. *The* LAST METHOD, no doubt, would be moſt eligible, and agreeable to the Coloniſts; and we have reaſon to believe it would be alſo moſt agreeable to his Majeſty and his parliament, COULD IT WITH CERTAINTY AND SECURITY TO BOTH BE RELIED UPON. It can be of LITTLE MOMENT to the GENERAL WELFARE, and of courſe to the King and people of England, WHETHER THESE AIDS ARE GRANTED BY A BRITISH PARLIAMENT, OR THE SEVERAL AMERICAN LEGISLATURES, provided they be really granted.

EXAMINATION.

3. Q. Then no regulation with a tax would be ſubmitted to?

A. Their opinion is, that when aids to the Crown are wanted, they are to be aſked of the ſeveral aſſemblies, according to the old eſtabliſhed uſage, who will, *as they always have done*, grant them *freely*. And that their money ought not to be given away without their conſent, by perſons at a diſtance, unacquainted with their circumſtances and abilities. The *granting aids to the Crown*, is the only means they have of recommending themſelves to their Sovereign, and they think it *extremely hard and unjuſt*, that a body of men, in which they have no repreſentatives, ſhould make a merit to itſelf of giving and granting what is not its own, but theirs, and deprive them of a *right they eſteem of the utmoſt value and importance*, as it is the *ſecurity of all their other rights*.

AMERICANUS.

4. If then it be reaſonable that AMERICA ſhould be taxed towards HER OWN SAFETY, and her ſafety depends on her enabling the crown to ſecure it; if without this ſhe may be loſt to her mother country, and deprived of her civil as well as religious rights; if SHE HAS BEEN THUS NEGLIGENT OF HER DUTY, AND PERVERSELY OBSTINATE, when thoſe rights, and HER OWN PRESERVATION, required a contrary behaviour; if SHE has, notwithſtanding, been preſerved, in a great meaſure, at the expence of her mother country; and IF UNDER HER PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES AND DISUNION, IT APPEARS FROM EXPERIENCE, THAT THE CROWN CAN HAVE NO DEPENDANCE that SHE will act differently on future occaſions; does it not then become THE INDISPENSIBLE DUTY OF A BRITISH PARLIAMENT TO INTERFERE, AND COMPEL HER TO DO what is ſo reaſonable and neceſſary FOR HER PRESERVATION?-----As *America* had life, liberty and property to be protected, it was thought but juſt, that ſhe ſhould alſo unite in the meaſures concerted FOR HER OWN PRESERVATION. The parliament had it then, AS WELL AS NOW, in its power to COMPEL her, without the aſſent of her ſeveral legiſlatures. But inſtead of making uſe of that power to levy taxes on us, the moſt moderate and tender requiſitions were ſent over to our ſeveral legiſlatures, requiring our proportional aids for this neceſſary ſervice, attended with the warmeſt aſſurances, that a conſiderable part of ſuch aids ſhould be repaid; thus tenderly and affectionately ALLURING *us to the diſcharge of our duty*. Hence it ſeems manifeſt, that the adminiſtration would have been content with, and even preferred this mode to that of having recourſe to an act of parliament, HAD THE COLONIES AT THAT TIME FULLY COMPLIED WITH THE ROYAL DEMANDS. Had this been done, the ſuſpicion would be unreaſonable, that the preſent duties and impoſitions would have ever been laid on *America*, or even thought of. However, the experiment was made, but HOW did it prove, with reſpect to the INTEREST, the HONOUR and DUTY of AMERICA? Some of our legiſlatures granted their proportion in time; others late, TOO LATE TO BE OF REAL SERVICE, and SOME NEVER COMPLIED AT ALL, *though his Majeſty's ſubjects committed to their care, were maſſacred before their eyes, and Britiſh America was in the moſt imminent danger*. And it is worthy of further obſervation, that ſuch was the TENDERNESS and FORBEARANCE of our mother country, THUS JUSTLY PROVOKED, by the PERVERSE DISOBEDIENCE of SOME OF THE COLONIES at that time, when nothing leſs than the intereſt and honour of the whole Britiſh dominions were at ſtake, THAT THEY DID NOT INSTANTLY ENFORCE AN OBEDIENCE BY THE METHOD THEY HAVE NOW TAKEN, which gives us ſo much uneaſineſs, but proceeding, year after year, to make trial after trial, in hopes that our legiſlatures would comply with requiſitions ſo reaſonable, and eſſential to our welfare. BUT ALL THEIR EXPERIMENTS WERE INEFFECTUAL. The ſums of money, granted by parliament FOR OUR PROTECTION, WERE OFTEN WASTED, FOR WANT OF THE FULL AND TIMELY AIDS OF THE COLONIES. The failure of ſeveral military expeditions was occaſioned BY THIS CAUSE ALONE. And had more of the American provinces been EQUALLY REGARDLESS OF THEIR OWN IMMEDIATE DEFENCE, and our mother country failed in exerting herſelf on the occaſion, we might at this day, be the ſubjects of the French government, robbed of our liberty, and deprived of the exerciſe and enjoyment of our ineſtimable religion.

EXAMINATION.

4. They do not conſider it *as at all neceſſary* for you to raiſe money on them by your taxes, becauſe *they are*, and *always have been ready* to raiſe money by taxes among themſelves, and to grant large ſums, *equal to their abilities*, upon requiſition from the Crown. *They* have not only granted equal to *their* abilities, but, during all the laſt war, *they* granted *far beyond their abilities*, and *beyond their proportion* with this country, *you yourſelves being judges*, to the amount of many hundred thouſand pounds, and this *they* did *freely* and *readily*, only on a ſort of promiſe from the ſecretary of ſtate, that it ſhould be recommended to parliament to make them compenſation. It was accordingly recommended to parliament in the *moſt honourable manner*, for *them*. *America* has been greatly *miſrepreſented* and *abuſed here* in *papers*, and pamphlets, and ſpeeches, as *ungrateful*, and *unreaſonable*, and *unjuſt*, in *having put this nation to immenſe expence for their defence, and refuſing to bear any part of that expence*. The *Colonies* raiſed, paid and clothed near 25,000 men during the laſt war, a number equal to thoſe ſent from Britain, and *far beyond their proportion*; *they* went deeply into debt in doing this, and *all their taxes and eſtates* are mortgaged, for many years to come, for diſcharging that debt. Government here was at that time very ſenſible of this. The *Colonies* were recommended to parliament. *Every year* the King ſent down to the houſe a written meſſage to this purpoſe, That his Majeſty, being highly ſenſible of the *zeal* and *vigour* with which his *faithful ſubjects* in *North-America* had *exerted* themſelves, *in defence of his Majeſty's juſt rights and poſſeſſions*, recommended it to the houſe to take the ſame into conſideration, and enable him to give them a proper *compenſation*. You will find thoſe meſſages on your own journals *every year of the war, to the very laſt*, and you did accordingly give 200,000 pounds annually to the Crown, to be diſtributed in ſuch compenſation to the Colonies. *This is the ſtrongeſt of all proofs* that the Colonies, *far from being unwilling to bear a ſhare of the burthen*, did *exceed their proportion*, for *if they had done leſs*, or had only equalled their proportion, *there would have been no room or reaſon for compenſation*. Indeed the ſums reimburſed them, were by no means adequate to the expence *they* incurred beyond their proportion; but *they* never murmured at that; *they* eſteemed *their* Sovereign's approbation of *their* zeal and fidelity, and the approbation of this houſe, far beyond any other kind of compenſation; therefore *there was no occaſion for this act*, to force money from a *willing people*; *they had not refuſed giving money for the purpoſes of the act*; no requiſition had been made; *they were always willing and ready to do what could reaſonably be expected from them*, and in this light they wiſh to be conſidered.

Q. But ſuppoſe Great-Britain ſhould be engaged in a war in Europe, would *North-America* contribute to the ſupport of it?

A. I do think they would, as far as their circumſtances would permit. They conſider themſelves as a part of the Britiſh empire, and as having one common intereſt with it; they may be looked upon here as foreigners, but they do not conſider themſelves as ſuch. They are zealous for the honour and proſperity of this nation, and, while they are well uſed, *will always be ready to ſupport it, as far as their little power goes*. In 1739 they were called upon to aſſiſt in the expedition againſt *Carthagena*, and they ſent 3,000 men to join your army. It is true *Carthagena* is in *America*, but as remote from the Northern Colonies, as if it had been in *Europe*.

Q. Did you never hear that *Maryland*, during the laſt war, had refuſed to furniſh a quota towards the common defence?

A. *Maryland* has been much *miſrepreſented* in that matter. *Maryland*, to my knowledge, *never refuſed* to contribute, or grant aids to the Crown. The aſſemblies *every year*, during the war, voted conſiderable ſums, and formed bills to raiſe them. The bills were, according to the conſtitution of that province, ſent up to the council, or upper houſe, for concurrence, that they might be preſented to the governor, in order to be enacted into laws. Unhappy diſputes between the two houſes, ariſing from the defects of that conſtitution principally, rendered all the bills but one or two abortive. The proprietary's council rejected them. It is true *Maryland* did not contribute its proportion, but it was, in my opinion, the fault of the government, *not of the people*.

AMERICANUS.

5. After what has been offered, *will any man of candour deny, that the* BRITISH GOVERNMENT *(in whom is conſtitutionally veſted the power of protecting us)* OUGHT TO HAVE SOME SECURITY, that SUFFICIENT AIDS will be granted by us, not only in any future war, but at THIS TIME, IN ORDER TO PUT AMERICA IN A MORE DEFENSIBLE SITUATION. It is not an improbable conjecture, that in another war ſhe will become the ſcene of action, and the principal object of the contending powers. Her value, and infinite importance to the poſſeſſor, juſtifies the thought; ſhould ſhe remain IN HER PRESENT DEFENCELESS STATE, how eaſily would ſhe become the prey of a foreign invader? *And* HOW PRECARIOUS HER PROTECTION, SHOULD IT DEPEND ON THE AIDS TO BE GRANTED BY THE COLONIES, *in their preſent diſunited ſtate, ſubject to the various* CAPRICES *and* HUMOURS OF OUR DIFFERENT LEGISLATURES? Shall the Colonies be loſt to the Britiſh Dominions through THEIR OWN OBSTINACY, CAPRICE and FOLLY; and ſhall not Great Britain, whoſe intereſt is inſeparably united with theirs, ENDEAVOUR TO PREVENT IT? Shall ſhe ſtand by, an inactive ſpectator, indifferent to her own and their welfare, and not make the LEAST ESSAY towards avoiding the conſequential miſchiefs?

EXAMINATION.

5. Q. Have you not heard of the reſolutions of this houſe, and of the houſe of Lords, aſſerting the right of parliament relating to *America*, including a power to tax the people there?

A. Yes, I have heard of ſuch reſolutions.

Q. What will be the opinion of the Americans on thoſe reſolutions?

A. They will think them UNCONSTITUTIONAL and UNJUST.

Q. But in caſe a governor, acting by inſtruction, ſhould call on an aſſembly to raiſe the neceſſary ſupplies, and the aſſembly ſhould refuſe to do it, do you not think it would then be *for the good of the people of the Colony*, as well as neceſſary to government, that the parliament ſhould tax them?

A. *I do not think it would* BE NECESSARY. An aſſembly that would refuſe it muſt want common ſenſe. If an aſſembly could *poſſibly* be SO ABSURD as to refuſe raiſing the ſupplies requiſite for the maintenance of government among them, they could not long remain in ſuch a ſituation; the DISORDERS AND CONFUSION OCCASIONED BY IT MUST SOON BRING THEM TO REASON.

Q. If it ſhould not, *ought not the right to be in Great-Britain of applying a remedy?*

A. A right *only* to be uſed in *ſuch a caſe*, I ſhould have no objection to, *ſuppoſing it to be uſed meerly for the good of the people of the Colony*.

Q. But who is to judge of that, *Britain* or the Colony?

A. *Thoſe that feel can beſt judge.*

AMERICANUS.

6. As *America* had life, liberty and property to be protected, it was thought but juſt, that ſhe ſhould alſo unite in the *meaſures concerted for her own preſervation*. The parliament had it then, *as well as now*, in its power to compel her, without the aſſent of her ſeveral legiſlatures.

EXAMINATION.

6. Q. What do you mean by its inexpediency?

A. I mean its inexpediency on ſeveral accounts; the poverty and inability of thoſe who were to pay the tax; the general diſcontent it has occaſioned; and the *impracticability of enforcing it*.

JOHN BOLITHO has to ſell, at his Houſe in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet, a Parcel of very good Muſcovado Sugar, in Teirces and Barrels,

To the Printers of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

I HAVE peruſed in Mr. Bradford's late journals, a piece ſaid to be an extract from a letter from me to Doctor Franklin, another ſigned *Americanus*, and a third, called, "An Eſſay towards diſcovering the authors and promoters of the memorable Stamp-act." It would have been difficult for a ſtranger to have conjectured with what deſign the two firſt were, at this time, publiſhed, had not the laſt appeared.----But this now renders it certain, that the whole was deſigned to defame the publick reputations of Doctor Franklin and myſelf, by ſuggeſting, that we have been "the authors and promoters" of that act.

The innumerable ſlanders and falſhoods which, juſt before our former elections, were publiſhed by the anonymous ſcriblers of the Proprietary party, in order to obtain an aſſembly of their *own nomination*, have been generally treated by the freemen of the province with the contempt they deſerved.----Men of ſenſe and virtue, have too great a regard for their own ſafety and welfare, and for thoſe of their honeſt neighbours, than to give credit to ſuch infamous and dangerous performances. They can eaſily perceive, that the good man's reputation, which he ever eſteems dearer than life itſelf, would be injuriouſly blaſted by the venomous breath of inſidious partizans, were their aſſertions, unſupported by any proof, or even probability, to gain the leaſt credit.

As to the *extract*, &c. having no copy of my letters wrote about the time that is ſaid to be dated, I cannot poſitively affirm, that it is not genuine. But thus much I do declare, that after the moſt ſerious recollection, I do not remember that I ever wrote to Doctor Franklin the latter part of the laſt ſentence as now publiſhed.---I am farther confident, that had the whole of my letter, of which this is ſaid to be an *extract*, been candidly printed together, it would appear to have been evidently wrote, with a view to promote the repeal of the Stamp-act.---Becauſe I well know I never entertained a hope, or wiſh, to ſee that act put in execution in any part of America. But, on the contrary, I have, in every letter I ever wrote on the ſubject to either of our agents, uniformly given them every information, and urged every reaſon which I thought could have the leaſt tendency towards obtaining the repeal.----This will plainly appear from ſuch copies of my letters as I have fortunately taken, and from many originals I have received from thoſe gentlemen. But ſuppoſe I had wrote ſuch a ſentiment; it was not peculiar to myſelf. It is well known that there were but few, if any men in the province, of whatever party, who did not, at that time, entertain the ſame opinion.----It was then, viz. September 20, a common remark, that the act was ſo politically formed, that it would neceſſarily execute itſelf.----And that as Mr. Hughes could not be perſuaded or frightened into a reſignation of his office, but continued firm, he would be able to put his commiſſion in execution, ſhould the act not be repealed.----My acquainting my friend with this circumſtance, among many others, in a general account of the affairs of the province, was nothing more than natural, for one perſon to write to another at that juncture.----Nor can I conceive what deſign the publiſher of that extract could have in putting in large capitals, the words I THINK, &c. when there was no impropriety in the *thought*, and when every man in the province could ſafely ſay he *thought* the ſame.

I never ſhall deny any truth I am charged with, and therefore acknowledge I wrote the piece ſigned *Americanus*. I alſo confeſs I am, and ever ſhall be, an enemy to riots. I have ever eſteemed them deſtructive of both *publick* and *private ſafety*, and utterly ſubverſive of the very *end of ſociety*. And therefore it was with real concern, I ſaw the flame ſpreading with dangerous precipitation through the Colonies. Cool reflection on our approaching diſtreſs, and on the proper mode of avoiding it, ſeemed then in a great meaſure baniſhed.---I was then, as I am ſtill, clearly of opinion, that the repeal of the act would have been more eaſily obtained, by dutiful remonſtrances againſt it, ſhewing our rights, our poverty, and by propoſing ſome plan in which the crown might confide, that the Colonies would in future unite in granting the aids neceſſary for their general ſafety, than by the meaſures which were then purſued, * with a view to prevail on the people to pay a ſerious attention to the ſubject, and adopt ſuch meaſures as ſhould appear moſt rational, I wrote and publiſhed that performance.----It contained my ſentiments at the time I wrote it. However I am not ſo tenacious of my own opinions, but, if any gentleman will publiſh his remarks on them with his name, and undertake to ſhew that I have aſſerted any thing wrong or unjuſtifiable, I will, with pleaſure, endeavour to convince him of his errors, or candidly acknowledge my own.

It is really diverting to think, with what little ſucceſs the Proprietary party have employed their pens to blacken the reputation of thoſe who differ in ſentiments from them on public affairs.----They promiſed themſelves great advantages from their *proteſt* againſt Doctor Franklin's being appointed one of the provincial agents in London. His ſenſible and candid anſwer, with his name, and the clear refutations it contained, threw them into immediate confuſion, and obliged them to retreat to their common ſubterfuge, of employing ſome *infamous unknown perſon* to make a reply, which met with that reception from the publick, the many ſlanders it contained merited.----Next appeared in Mr. Bradford's ſupplement, that anonymous performance, which was publicly read at the Free-maſons Lodge, a few days before the laſt election. But this was alſo ſo replete with the baſeſt miſrepreſentations againſt Doctor Franklin, myſelf, and others, that *even* ſeveral of the chief men of the party, had modeſty enough to apologize for being preſent when it was read.----And now we find, in a ſupplement to Mr. Bradford's laſt journal, another anonymous performance, of the ſame ſcandalous nature, and manifeſtly publiſhed with the ſame deſign. I ſhall not undertake to give a particular anſwer to the numerous falſhoods contained in that piece, becauſe I do not think its weight with the public can poſſibly require it. Beſides the taſk would *indeed* be endleſs to any one, more eſpecially to a perſon ſo much engaged as myſelf in a variety of buſineſs, even to examine the innumerable ſlanders with which the invention of this party is conſtantly fraught before our annual elections. I ſhall therefore only remark, that if the aſſertions in this piece are true, and can be ſupported, why will their authors not come forth, and accept of that applauſe which the public is ready to give them, upon a diſcovery of the perfidy of its ſervants? Or are they ſo conſcious of the baſeneſs of their deſigns, that they think it neceſſary, to ſecure themſelves from the juſt indignation of honeſt men, to remain, like *burglars*, in the dark, while they are robbing their neighbours? Have they the folly to imagine, that the freemen of this province, are ſo deſtitute of virtue and honour, as to credit the aſſertions of men, whoſe actions declare them void of *both*, and for aught they know, are of the moſt infamous characters, to the prejudice of others in whom they have long repoſed a publick confidence? A very different part becomes men who have truth, and the good of their country, only in view. If Doctor Franklin and myſelf are the perſons there repreſented, let it be proved, and let us *know our accuſers*.----I call on them to put their names to their aſſertions, or to meet me, at any time, in any place they ſhall appoint, and before any number of reputable men, to make good their charges againſt us.----And, after they have attempted to do this, I undertake to prove, by many letters from gentlemen of undoubted reputation, both in England and America, and from other ſatisfactory vouchers, that Doctor Franklin gave a warm oppoſition to the Stamp-act, before and at the time it paſſed, and that he has, in an extraordinary manner, exerted his great abilities and intereſt, in obtaining the repeal: And that as far as my abilities and ſituation would admit, I have invariably acted the ſame part.

The Proprietary party have likewiſe made it their conſtant practice, in their party papers, to aſperſe and vilify the reputation of the Governor of New-Jerſey, for no other reaſon, that I can diſcover, but that he is the ſon of Doctor Franklin, and my friend. To my knowledge he has never interfered in our diſputes, further than they related to the affairs of his province, or the vindication of his own character made neceſſary.---On this occaſion, however, I find he is determined not to take any public notice of what reſpects him in the above mentioned publication, unleſs ſome perſon of credit will put his name to the performance.----But as I have been favoured with a copy of two notes, which paſſed between him and the Secretary of that province, concerning this matter, I think it a piece of juſtice due to thoſe gentlemen, to communicate them to the public, and have therefore ſubjoined them. JOSEPH GALLOWAY.

The following is a Copy of a Note from the Honourable CHARLES READ, *Eſq; to his Excellency Governor* FRANKLIN.

MR. Read's duty to the Governor. He ſends a moſt extraordinary letter, ſaid to come from London. As mention is made of me in it, if any refutation is neceſſary, ſo far as it reſpects our province, I ſhall very willingly contradict an aſſertion made without the leaſt foundation of truth. Mr. Read would wait on the Governor, but has not been well theſe two days.

Burlington, September 19, 1766."

Governor FRANKLIN's *Anſwer.*

THE Governor's compliments to Mr. Read. He had juſt before received, by the Poſt, Bradford's Supplement, containing the *moſt extraordinary letter*, as Mr. Read terms it, but which the Governor thinks would have been far more *extraordinary* (conſidering from what fountain it ſprings) had it contained a ſingle word of truth. He was amuſing himſelf with counting thoſe falſhoods in this fictitious letter from London, which he could prove to be ſuch, and had actually got as far as the 193d, when he received Mr. Read's note.---As to what reſpects this province, the Governor does not at preſent think any refutation neceſſary, as the principal part of the charge was before publiſhed by the Proprietary party, in the paper read at the Lodge in Philadelphia about this time laſt year, and was then fully refuted to every honeſt man's ſatisfaction, by a publication under the Governor's own hand; tho' it is now impudently repeated, without the leaſt notice being taken of that refutation. Beſides, every gentleman of the Council, and indeed every perſon in the province, acquainted with our public affairs, know that the whole of it is an infamous falſhood.---But if any are ſo abſurd as ſtill to give credit to ſuggeſtions, which even the authors, miſcreants as they are, dare not publicly avow, the Governor is very far from deſiring to undeceive them. He does not perceive that it contains any charge reſpecting himſelf, that has not been either before fully obviated, or is well known to be groundleſs, unleſs it be, that the "Governor encouraged Hughes to apply for a commiſſion to his ſon," &c. In anſwer to which, and to what elſe relates to that affair, the Governor can ſafely declare on oath, that he never ſent Mr. Hughes any intelligence of Mr. Coxe's reſignation, nor was it neceſſary, even if he had intended to befriend Mr. Hughes, as above mentioned; for it was publicly known in Philadelphia two or three days before the Governor received Mr. Coxe's notice, and the next day after it was publiſhed in the papers: That Mr. Hughes never gave the Governor the leaſt intimation, that he had any inclination to have his ſon appointed Stamp-maſter of this province: And if Mr. Hughes did write to the Governor's father to make ſuch application, it was intirely without the concurrence or knowledge of the Governor.---The Governor would only add, that as to what reſpects the affairs of *Pennſylvania*, he ſhall not any ways concern himſelf, tho' he could eaſily prove it to be as falſe and malicious as what relates to New-Jerſey. The gentlemen affected, if they think it neceſſary to take notice of an anonymous attack from men, who ſeem to have ſet all truth and honour at defiance, are very capable of anſwering for themſelves, and to clear themſelves from every imputation in the Proprietary romance of yeſterday.

Friday, September 19, 1766.

To *David Hall*, and *William Sellers*.

AS *Joſeph Galloway* has publicly declared to ſeveral reputable citizens, that the anſwers of Doctor Benjamin Franklin, in his examination before an auguſt aſſembly, "were *chiefly taken from his letters to the Doctor*," it is thought that the following CROSS EXAMINATION, in which the anſwers are *moſt faithfully* extracted, with the addition only of a very few words, to complete the ſenſe from the piece ſigned *Americanus*, and from *his letter* to the Doctor, lately publiſhed in the *Pennſylvania Journal* of *September* the 11th, will plainly ſhew *with how little juſtice* he attempts to rob the Doctor of any part of his merit; he cannot juſtly complain that his ſentiments are in a *ſingle iota* miſrepreſented, as the following anſwers *are moſt exactly tranſcribed* from his ſaid *Letter* and *Americanus*, and *all his expreſſions* are uſed *in the very ſame ſenſe* in which *he uſed them*. Your inſerting the croſs-examination in your next paper, will therefore oblige many well-wiſhers to *Pennſylvania*, and your particular friends.

N. B. The letters *A.* and *L.* refer to the *Letter*, or *Americanus*, from which the anſwer is tranſcribed.

Q. WHAT is your name and place of abode?

A. *Galloway*, of *Philadelphia*.

Q. What is your opinion of your countrymen the *Americans?*

A. "*Almoſt every American pen* is employed in placing the tranſactions of the parliament of our mother country in the *moſt odius light*, and in *alienating the affections* of a numerous and loyal people *from the royal perſon* of the beſt of Soverigns." *A.*

Q. What have been the effects of thoſe pieces?

A "Outrages and riots." *L.*

Q. By whom have thoſe outrages and riots been excited; or "*ought any diſtinction to be made*" between the aſſemblies and men of character, and the mob?

A. "They have been excited by the *principal men of the Colonies* where they have been committed." *L.*

Q. Are the *Americans* generally *modeſt* and *brave*, or are they a *vain, bullying* people?

A. Nothing but "the *higheſt degree* of *vanity* certainly could prompt *them* to imagine, that *their Sovereign* and his parliament, could be *intimidated* by *their irreverent cenſures*, and *diſloyal menaces*, in *their preſent diſunited* and *defenceleſs condition*. It is a proof of the greateſt infatuation to conceive, that *they* can *bully* the Britiſh nation, now at peace with the whole world, and poſſeſſed of ſtrength which the united powers of *France* and *Spain* could not ſubdue." *A.*

Q. In *whom* is the power of defending *America* veſted?

A. "The power of *protecting and defending* them, and of forming, directing and *executing* that *protection*, is *conſtitutionally*, *veſted in the Crown alone*." *A.*

Q. What do you mean by that *new* expreſſion of "*executing protection?*"

A. "*Protecting and defending.*" *A*

Q. What has occaſioned the enormous debt under which *Great-Britain* at preſent labours?

A. "*The protection of America* has, in no ſmall degree, contributed to this burthen." *A.*

Q. Ought not the *Americans* therefore to be taxed?

A. "The moſt *plain and evident* principle of *juſtice pronounces the equity* of their being taxed, *in order to defray the expence which their own ſafety requires*." *A.*

Q. Should there not be "ſome ſecurity" that they will pay thoſe taxes?

A. "Will any be ſo abſurd as to deny the *reaſonableneſs*, the *neceſſity* of the Crown's having *ſome certainty*, that they will pay their proportion of aids when requiſite, and *demanded?*" *A.*

Q. Can the Britiſh legiſlature compel *America* to pay thoſe taxes?

A "The parliament had it laſt war, *as well as now*, in her power to *compel her, without the conſent of her ſeveral legiſlatures*." *A.*

Q. Did *Great-Britain* make uſe of that power?

A. No; "the moſt *moderate* and *tender* requiſitions were ſent over, requiring our *proportional aids*, attended with the warmeſt aſſurances, that a conſiderable part of ſuch aids ſhould be repaid, *thus tenderly alluring us to the diſcharge of our duty*." *A.*

Q. What returns did *America* make to this "*tenderneſs, moderation*, and *alluring*," of the mother country?

A. "Some of our legiſlatures granted their proportions in time; *others* late, *too late to be of real ſervice*; and *ſome never complied at all, tho' his Majeſty's ſubjects, committed to their care, were maſſacred before their eyes, and Britiſh America was in the moſt imminent danger*." *A.*

Q. What was the conduct of *Great-Britain* to *America* after ſhe had thus tried her, and experienced this her ſtupid and undutiful behaviour?

A. "Tho' *thus juſtly provoked* by the *perverſe diſobedience of ſome of the Colonies*, when *no leſs* than the *intereſt* and *honour* of the *whole Britiſh dominions* was *at ſtake*; yet ſuch was her tenderneſs and moderation, that ſhe did not enforce an obedience by the method they have now taken." *A.*

Q. Was it a regard to *juſtice*, and the *rights* of the Colonies, that reſtrained the mother country from uſing that "method," or was it mere tenderneſs and forbearance?

A. "*Tenderneſs* and *Forbearance*." *A.*

Q. How did *Great-Britain* act after all theſe marks of diſobedience in the Colonies?

A. "She proceeded year after year, to make trial after trial, in hopes that our legiſlatures would comply with requiſitions ſo reaſonable and eſſential to their own welfare; *but all her experiments were ineffectual*." *A.*

Q. What effects did this conduct of the Colonies produce?

A. "The ſums of money granted by parliament *for our protection* were *often waſted*, and the failure of ſeveral military expeditions was occaſioned *by this cauſe alone*; and had more of the American provinces *been equally regardleſs of their own immediate defence*, and our mother country failed of exerting herſelf on the occaſion, we might this day be ſubjects of the French government, robbed of our liberty, and deprived of the exerciſe and enjoyment of our ineſtimable religion." *A.*

Q. Ought not *Great-Britain* to have *ſome ſecurity* that *America* will alter her meaſures?

A. "Will any man of candor deny, that the Britiſh government *(in whom is conſtitutionally veſted the power of protecting us)* ought to have *ſome ſecurity*, that ſufficient aids will be granted by us, not only in any future war, but *at this time*, *in order to put America in a more defenſible ſituation*."? *A.*

Q. By the "government's having *ſome ſecurity*, and by the Crown's having *ſome certainty*," &c. which are the two expreſſions you have uſed, you mean, no doubt, the *Crown's having it in its power to raiſe ſuch ſums of money without any diſpute or uncertainty by taxes on the Colonies*, as it ſhall from time to time *demand?*

A. I can mean nothing elſe: Will any man of candor deny it? *A.*

Q. How may thoſe taxes be levied in the Colonies?

A. "In their preſent ſtate, this can be done *but by one of two* modes, either *by the parliament*, or the *ſeveral legiſlatures of America*." *A.*

Q. Is it of any conſequence by which of theſe modes they are levied?

A. "It can be of *little moment* to the *general welfare*." *A.*

Q. Do you think the mode of levying them by the ſeveral legiſlatures of America may "be relied on?"

A. It will afford no *confident dependance to the Crown*." *A.*

Q. You have now uſed *another new* expreſſion, which is not clearly underſtood. What do you mean by a "*confident dependance to the Crown?*" Explain yourſelf. Your direct anſwer is required to this *plain*, but *moſt important* queſtion---May the *ſeveral legiſlatures of America be relied on for levying taxes* upon any occaſion, *when* the *honour* and *intereſt* of their *King*, their *mother country*, and *themſelves*, and indeed *their own preſervation, call upon them to exert themſelves?*

A. "*The experiment was made* in the laſt war, but *how it proved* with reſpect to the *intereſt*, the *honour*, and *duty of America*," *A.* I have already fully ſhewn.

Q. It appears then *by what you ſay*, that "*the ſeveral legiſlatures of America cannot be relied on for granting aids*, at *this time*, or *any future war*, tho' *every thing dear to us* and *them* ſhould be *at ſtake*."

A. As "SHE has been *thus negligent of her duty*, and *perverſely obſtinate*, when the *defence* of her *civil* and *religious* rights required a contrary behaviour, *how precarious muſt her protection be, ſhould it depend on the aids to be granted by the Colonies in their preſent diſunited ſtate, ſubject to the various caprices and humours of our different legiſlatures*." *A.*

Q. As then *it is manifeſt, from what you ſay, that the ſeveral legiſlatures of America cannot be relied on for levying taxes, even in the moſt preſſing neceſſities, what ought to be done?*

A. *As* "*under the preſent circumſtances and diſunion of America, it appears from experience, that the Crown can have no dependance that* SHE *will act differently on future occaſions, it becomes the* INDISPENSIBLE DUTY *of a Britiſh parliament* TO INTERFERE, *and* COMPEL HER *to do what is ſo reaſonable and neceſſary for her own preſervation*." *A.*

Q. If *Great-Britain ſhould not* "INTERFERE," and "COMPEL HER," *as you expreſs it*, what would be the conſequences?

A. "The Colonies would be loſt to the Britiſh dominions through *their own obſtinacy, caprice* and *folly*." *A.*

Q. All hiſtory does not afford an inſtance of a people ſo amazingly "*obſtinate, capricious and fooliſh*," as *you repreſent your countrymen.* Can it be poſſible, that the deſcendants of *Britons* can be ſo ſtupidly deaf to the united voice of *intereſt, liberty, loyalty, honour* and *religion*, as baſely to ſuffer the wreck of *all theſe*, with the means of preſervation in their own hands?

A. Unleſs "*Great-Britain endeavours to prevent it*." *A.*

Q. Was there *no American* who durſt to write and publiſh any thing in favour of the *Stamp-Act*, in anſwer to thoſe Pieces that were written againſt it?

A. Yes, "I wrote and publiſhed a *moderate* piece, ſigned *Americanus, in hopes to prevent their ill effects.* In this piece I endeavoured to prove, by the ſame arguments that I have now had the honour of offering to you, the "*Reaſonableneſs*," the "*neceſſity*," and the "*juſtice*" of the *Stamp-Act*." *L.*

Q. Did you put your name to that piece?

A. No. *A.*

Q. Why did you not? *Queſtion objected to, ordered to withdraw. Called in again.*

Q. Was there any attempt made to *compel* your Stamp-Officer to *reſign?*

A. No; "800 of the *ſober inhabitants* poſted themſelves in different parts, *to prevent any miſchief*." *L.*

Q. Has any body deſired that he ſhould reſign?

A. Yes---"great pains have been taken *to perſuade* and *frighten* him into a *reſignation of his office*; *but he continues firm*." *L.*

Q. The enforcing the Stamp-Act in that large Colony, ſo diſtinguiſhed on many accounts, and ſituated ſo much in the middle of the reſt, will be a prodigious ſtep toward the eſtabliſhment of it over the whole continent. Your anſwer therefore is required to this queſtion; Do you believe that the Stamp-Officer can execute the Stamp-Act in *Pennſylvania*, notwithſtanding the ſtrong love of liberty prevailing in that province, and the ſpirited conduct of *all* the other Colonies on the occaſion?

---

* *That this conjecture was not ill founded, will appear from the following extract of a letter from the worthy committee of merchants in London, who nobly exerted themſelves in obtaining the repeal of the Stamp-act, and a redreſs of our grievances in trade, &c.*

"*You muſt be ſenſible what friends the Colonies have had in the preſent miniſtry, and are doubtleſs informed, what pains they have taken to ſerve them. It is juſtice likewiſe to them to inform you, that they have had great difficulties to encounter in the cauſe, the* principal *of which was unhappily thrown in by the* Colonies themſelves; *we mean the intemperate proceedings, of various ranks of people, on your ſide the water; and the* difficulties *of the* repeal *would have been much leſs, if they had not, by their* violence *in* word *and* action, *awakened the honour of parliament, and thereby involved every friend of the repeal into the imputation of betraying the dignity of parliament. This is ſo true, that the act would certainly not have been repealed, had not Mens Minds been in ſome meaſure* ſatisfied *with the* declaration of right."

A. " *I think he will be able to put his commiſſion in execution, notwithſtanding the example ſet by the other Colonies.*" *L.*

By Captain TAYLOR, arrived at New-York, in a ſhort Paſſage from Falmouth, we have Advices to the 31ſt of July, but, for Want of Room, can only give this Week what follows, viz.

BERLIN, *July* 15.

THE Report that Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, Field Marſhal of the King's Armies, and Governor of Magdeburgh, had reſigned all his Employments, is entirely deſtitute of Foundation.

LONDON.

July 15. It is reported, Hoſtages will be immediately demanded of the Court of Spain, for the Payment of the Manilla Ranſom.

July 17. It is ſaid that neither the Earl of Bute, nor the Duke of Bedford, will accept of any Poſt, but that they are to have the Recommendation of certain Places of Honour and Profit; but not to interfere in any Places of Power.

An Order is ſaid to be ſent over to Ireland, for the ſeveral Forts and Caſtles in that Kingdom to be thoroughly repaired.

It is now ſaid, there will be no Abatement in our full Demands on the Court of Madrid, for their immediate Diſcharge of the Manilla Ranſom.

Some Thouſand Seamen, we hear, will ſoon be wanted for actual Service on board his Majeſty's Ships of War.

It is reported, that an Engliſh Fleet will ſpeedily be ſtationed to counteract the Deſigns of the French Court on the Iſland of Corſica.

July 19. We hear that Earl Temple has declined the accepting the Office of Firſt Lord of the Treaſury; his Lordſhip ſet out on Thurſday Evening for Stowe.

If Credit may be given to private Advices from Hamburgh, the Court of Berlin is ſo far from forming any new Treaties with that of Verſailles, that his Pruſſian Majeſty is at this Time actually making Diſpoſitions, in Conjunction with another great Potentate, for the Recovery of Lorrain and Alſace from the French.

Private Letters from Berlin adviſe, that the King of Pruſſia had obtained of the Emperor, the perpetual Ceſſion of Sileſia.

July 22. It is reported, that Britiſh Seamen in foreign Service are ſoon to be ordered home, even thoſe in the Portugueſe.

Accounts from France aſſure us, that the French in general ſeem deſirous of a Renewal of War with us, but that the Sentiments of their King are averſe to Hoſtility.

July 24. Our Letters from Germany contradict the Report of Prince Ferdinand's having entered into the Service of France; though it is beyond Doubt, that, were he ſo diſpoſed, he might command his own Terms either from that Court, or the Emperor of Germany. Theſe Letters add, that it is ſuppoſed he intends to lead a retired Life at his Country Seat in the Dutchy of Brunſwick.----It were greatly to be wiſhed, that ſome Method could be fallen upon, to induce him to engage in our Service, which at the ſame Time would afford a ſtriking Proof of our Gratitude for his magnanimous Conduct during the late War, and ſecure to us, in all Events, the Aſſiſtance of confeſſedly the greateſt General of the Age.

July 26. We are told from Genoa, that France will ſoon recal her Troops from Corſica.

The Report, that ſome Demands of a very extraordinary Nature had lately been made on our Court, by a principal Prince of the Empire, is now ſaid to be without Foundation.

A new Secretary of State for the Buſineſs of America, we are told, will be certainly appointed, and it is added, the Office will be conferred on Mr. Charles Townſhend, who is alſo to continue Pay-maſter of the Forces.

July 29. It is paſt all doubt, that this is the happy Eve of great and important Changes, and that our moſt Gracious and Benevolent Sovereign, the beſt of Kings! intends to commit the Great Seal of England into the Hands of that firm and upright Magiſtrate, Lord Camden, which cannot fail of giving Joy to all true Engliſhmen.

The Earl of Northington will be Lord Preſident of the Council.

The Duke of Grafton firſt Lord of the Treaſury.

Lord Shelburne, Secretary of State for Northern Department.

And that his Majeſty, from his innate Goodneſs, and tender Concern for preſerving the Life of the Right Hon. William Pitt, whoſe Health will not allow his attending the Duty of the Houſe of Commons, and who having, on all Occaſions, manifeſted his true Love to his King and Country, will create that able Stateſman Earl of Chatham; who is to have the Privy Seal.

Among other Promotions talked of, it is ſaid, the Right Hon. Sir John Cuſt, Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, is to be created a Peer.

The Hon. Mr. Charles Yorke, to be Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas.

And the Right Hon. William Dowdeſwell, to be Speaker of the Houſe of Commons.

We hear that Mr. Townſhend has at laſt (by the Interceſſion of a Noble Duke, who would not be in Office without him) been prevailed on to accept the Chancellorſhip of the Exchequer.

Some other Changes are likely to take Place, but not many.

July 31. It is reported, that the following Regulations will ſoon take Place: A Reduction of our Land Forces; the Militia of England to be on a better Footing; and the Royal Navy, the natural Bulwark of the Kingdom, to be conſiderably augmented.

Is is ſaid, a Patent is preparing for creating the Right Hon. the Lord Camden an Earl, by the Stile and Title of Earl of Camden, and Baron of Chiſlehurſt, in the County of Kent.

It is reported, that Orders have been ſent down this Week to Portſmouth, to get ready for Sea ſuch Ships as are in the Harbour.

BRIDGETOWN (in Barbados) Auguſt 30.

By Thomas Workman, Eſq; who arrived here the 26th Inſt. in a Flag of Truce from Martinico, we have the following melancholy Account of a moſt dreadful Hurricane that happened there the 13th and 14th Inſtant: Mr. Workman arrived at Fort Royal on the 16th in the Evening, and was informed, that on the 13th Inſtant a violent Gale of Wind from W. N. W. came on, which increaſed till about Eleven o'Clock that Night; from that Time till Morning it blew a Hurricane, that all the Veſſels at St. Pierres, and many others at Fort Royal, were driven on Shore, and utterly loſt, among which were Twenty-five from different Ports in North-America: That by the Returns from the ſeveral Pariſhes, many Houſes, and the chief Part of their Sugar Works, had been blown down; that to the Number of 800 Souls, White and Black, had periſhed; and that their Canes and Ground Proviſions were entirely deſtroyed. In Conſequence of which, an Ordonnance was publiſhed, giving Liberty to Engliſh Veſſels to import Bread and Flour, paying a Duty of only one per Cent. to the French King, and other Proviſions, agreeable to their former Ordonnances.

NEW-YORK, September 22.

Captain Kendall, in 16 Days from Halifax, acquaints us, that Admiral Durell arrived there from England, with two Men of War, and 4 Tranſports, having the 14th Regiment on board; and that the Admiral died in 24 Hours after his Arrival; and that Lord Colvill was alſo in a dangerous Way when he left the Place.

Captain Tingley, in 9 Weeks from Briſtol, ſpoke with the following veſſels, viz. The 17th of July in lat. 48: 39, lon. 9, with the Ship General Monckton, of Philadelphia, from Antigua, bound for London; the 20th of Auguſt, in lat. 30: 16, lon. 44, and 1-2, with a Brig from Oporto for Maryland, Dawſon, Maſter; and 6th inſt. in lat. 33 and 1-2, lon. 64, with the Brig King George, Capt. Finglaſs, of and from this port, for Barbados, all well.

The Amelia, Richards, is arrived at London, in 25 Days; the Lord-Hyde Packet, Goddard, at Falmouth, in 25 Days alſo; and the Prince George, Hawthorn, in 27 Days, at Briſtol, all from this Port.

Capt. Watſon, belonging to Philadelphia, was to ſail from Falmouth, for Maryland, a few Days after Capt. Taylor.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 25.

On Saturday laſt the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province adjourned to the 30th of this Inſtant. During their Sitting the following Laws were paſſed, viz.

An ACT *for granting to His Majeſty the Sum of Four Thouſand Pounds, out of the Money now remaining in the Hands of the Provincial Treaſurer.*

An ACT *to enable the Commiſſioners herein after named, to ſettle the Accounts of the Managers, and to ſue for and recover from ſeveral Perſons, ſuch Sums of Money as are now due and unpaid, on Account of a Lottery ſet up and drawn for erecting a Houſe of Worſhip at the Town of Carliſle, in the County of Cumberland, for the Uſe of the firſt Preſbyterian Congregation, under the paſtoral Care of John Steel, Miniſter.*

A Supplement to the ACT, *intituled, " An Act to enable certain " Perſons therein named, to erect a Court-Houſe at Eaſton, in the Coun- " ty of Northampton, and to levy a Tax on the Inhabitants of the ſaid " County, to defray the Expence thereof."*

A Supplement to the ACT, *intituled, An Act to prolong the Time of Drawing the Lottery inſtituted and directed to be drawn in and by Virtue of an Act, intituled, " An Act for raiſing, by way of Lottery, the " Sum of Three Thouſand and Three Pounds, Fifteen Shillings, to be " applied to the Payment of the Arrears of Debt due for the finiſhing " St. Peter's and St. Paul's Epiſcopal Churches, in the City of Phila- " delphia," &c.*

An ACT *the better to enable the Perſons therein named to hold Lands, and to inveſt them with the Privileges of natural born Subjects of this Province.*

And the following Law, which is ordered to be inſerted in this Paper, viz.

A Supplement to an ACT, *intituled, " An Act for granting to His " Majeſty the Sum of Fifty-five Thouſand Pounds, and for ſtrik- " ing the ſame in Bills of Credit, and for providing a Fund for " ſinking the ſaid Bills of Credit by a Tax on all Eſtates, real and " perſonal, and Taxables, within this Province."*

WHEREAS in and by an Act of GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province, paſſed in the Fourth Year of His preſent Majeſty's Reign, intituled, " An Act for granting to His Majeſty the Sum of Fifty-five Thouſand Pounds, " and for ſtriking the ſame in Bills of Credit, and for providing " a Fund for ſinking the ſaid Bills of Credit, by a Tax on all " Eſtates, real and perſonal, within this Province," it is enacted, that the Commiſſioners of the ſeveral Counties of this Province, ſhall provide printed Liſts of rateable Property, to be filled up and ſigned by the ſeveral Inhabitants of this Province having Property therein: And whereas ſome Inconvenience, and unneceſſary Expence, have ariſen from that Mode of obtaining a Knowledge of their Property, Be it therefore enacted by the Honourable JOHN PENN, Eſq; Lieutenant Governor, under the Honourable THOMAS PENN, and RICHARD PENN, Eſquires, true and abſolute Proprietaries of the Province of Pennſylvania, and Counties of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, upon Delaware, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the ſaid Province, in GENERAL ASSEMBLY met, and by the Authority of the ſame, That ſo much of the ſaid recited Act as requires the Commiſſioners of the ſeveral Counties of this Province to provide printed Liſts of rateable Property, to be delivered by the Aſſeſſors of the ſeveral Townſhips, Boroughs, Wards or Places, within their Counties, to every Perſon of their reſpective Townſhips; and ſo much of the ſame Act as requires every ſuch Perſon, or his or her Agent, Receiver or Attorney, to fill up or inſert in the ſeveral Columns of the ſaid Liſts, or procure the ſame to be done, with ſuch and ſo much of the ſeveral Kinds of Property, in the ſaid Liſts mentioned, as he or ſhe, or his or her Conſtituent, ſhall own and poſſeſs within this Province, and ſign the ſaid Liſts with his or her own Hand, and re-deliver the ſame to the Aſſeſſors, when demanded; and ſo much of the ſame Act as requires the ſaid Aſſeſſors to return and deliver the ſaid Liſts to the County Aſſeſſors, or to report and tranſmit an Account thereof to the Aſſeſſors of other Counties where ſuch Property ſhall lie, be repealed, and thoſe Parts of the ſame Act are hereby repealed, and made utterly void, any thing in the ſame Act contained to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding."

The Publick are hereby informed, in Purſuance of the late Act of Aſſembly, directing the Choice of Inſpectors, and for holding the General Elections in this Province, The ſeveral Wards and Townſhips, in this City and County, will be divided into Nine Diſtricts; the Wards or Townſhips that make each Diſtrict, will be painted on ſeparate Boards, and placed over the Doors and Windows of the State-Houſe, where the Election will be opened at Nine o'Clock in the Morning. From this mode of Election, which will admit of greater Diſpatch, than heretofore practiſed in this County, it is not doubted but the Election will be finiſhed in one Day.

Extract of a Letter from New-York, September 22, 1766.

" *Captain Strawbridge is arrived here from Dublin in 36 Days Paſſage, and has brought a Dublin Paper of the 8th of Auguſt, from which I have taken as follows, viz.*

From the London Gazette. St. James's, July 30.

" *The King has been pleaſed to grant unto the Right Hon. WILLIAM PITT, and the Heirs Male of his Body, lawfully begotten, the Dignities of a Viſcount and Earl of the Kingdom of Great-Britain, by the Name, Stile and Title of Viſcount Pitt of Burton Pynſent, in the County of Somerſet, and Earl of Chatham, in the County of Kent.*

" *His Majeſty in Council, was this Day pleaſed to declare the Right Hon. Robert, Earl of Northington, Lord Preſident of His Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council, and his Lordſhip took his Place accordingly.----Right Hon. Charles, Lord Cambden, Lord High Chancellor.---Right Hon. William, Earl of Chatham, Keeper of the Privy Seal.---Right Hon. William, Earl of Shelburne, one of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.----His Grace Auguſtus Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Grafton; the Right Hon. Charles Townſend, Thomas Townſend, George Onſlow, and Pryce Campbell, Eſquires, to be His Majeſty's Commiſſioners, for executing the Office of Treaſurer of His Majeſty's Exchequer.----Right Hon. Charles Townſend the Office of Chancellor, and alſo the Office of Under Treaſurer of His Majeſty's Exchequer, in the Room of the Right Hon. William Dowdeſwell.*

" London, Auguſt 2. *It is ſaid that the late Great Commoner has declared, that as the whole of his Conduct had been for the Service of his Country, he could not cloſe the ſcene of Action with more Propriety, than accepting of a Peerage, which he hoped would be a Means of quieting the People; for if he had continued in the Houſe of Commons, they would have been in continual Expectation of his ſerving them, which now they will never think of.*

" *It is ſaid a Treaty of Marriage will ſoon take Place between Lord Viſcount Pynſent (Mr. Pitt's Son) and the third Daughter of John, Earl of Bute.*"

Captain Forbes, from Dominica, adviſes, that on the 13th of laſt Month they had a very hard Gale of Wind there at Eaſt, which laſted ſix Hours, in which the Veſſels were obliged to put to Sea, but all returned ſafe again, excepting one Ship, belonging to New-York, which, it was ſaid, had got to the Grenades---No particular Damage done, excepting among the ſmall Craft.----On the 11th Inſtant, in Lat. 38:48, Long. 71:4, he ſpoke the Sloop Friendſhip, Captain Richards, from New-York for Amſterdam, out 4 Days; he had ſprung a Leak, and kept one Pump going.

Saturday laſt arrived here the Sloop Polly, late commanded by Captain Thomas Armſtrong, from Penſacola; who, in coming up the River, had the Misfortune to fall overboard, and was drowned.

Since our laſt the Ship Antrim, Captain Hoey, arrived here from Barbados; on the 7th Inſtant, in Lat. 34; he met with a violent Gale of Wind, or rather Hurricane, which laſted about ſix Hours, during which Time the Wind ſhifted all round the Compaſs; but happily he received no Damage. Captain M'Vickers, late Commander of the above Ship, died on the outward bound Paſſage, eight Days after he left our Capes.

Captain Faris, from St. Chriſtophers, on the 13th Inſtant, in Lat. 32:41, Long. 72:16, ſpoke a Ship, Captain Harriſon, from the Bay for London, out ſix Weeks.

Captain Seymour, from Barbados, on the 11th Inſtant, in Lat. 28, Long. 64, ſpoke a Sloop, Captain Ledyard, from the Grenades for New London, 16 Days out.---And on the 14th, in Lat. 33, Long. 70, ſpoke a Snow, Captain Herrington, from the Bay for London, out eight Weeks, all well in both Veſſels.

Captain Tripp, from Cape-Francois, on the 30th ult. in Lat. 24, Long. 74, ſpoke a Sloop, Captain White, from New-York for Jamaica, out 26 Days, all well on board.

By Captain Baſcome, from Bermuda, we learn, that on the 2d Inſtant they had a very hard Gale of Wind there, in which a large double decked Brig, from Rhode-Iſland for Antigua, was drove on the Flats on the North Side of that Iſland, and received much Damage in her Bottom; but being aſſiſted from the Shore, ſhe was got off the next Day, and carried into the Harbour, where, her Horſes and Flour being taken out, ſhe ſunk by the Wharff, with her Lumber on board.

Captain Stiles, from St. Croix, on the 6th Inſtant, in Lat. 33; met with a very hard Gale of Wind, which laſted about 6 Hours; and laid him on his Beam Ends, for about 2 Hours, when his Cargoe ſhifted; but happily the Veſſel righted again, without any other Damage.----A few Days after the Gale he ſaw a large Brig, ſtanding to the Northward, that had loſt her Mainmaſt.

By Captain Nicholſon, from Halifax, we learn, that one of their Fiſhing Schooners had towed in there a large New England built Sloop, which they met with about 3 Leagues from the Land, full of Water, without Anchors, Cables, Sails, or any Perſon on board; ſhe had Staves, Fiſh, and Lumber, in her Hold; but they had not found any Papers, to diſcover where ſhe belonged.

Monday laſt the Ship Chance, Captain Smith, arrived here from Holland, with Palatines; all very healthy.

Captain Hutchins is arrived at Halifax from this Port.

And Captain Kerlin, alſo from this Place, is arrived at Liſbon.

Arrived at Barbados. The Captains Lockton, Haſelton, Baſcomb, and Burrows, from Philadelphia; Read and Paine, from Maryland; Helſo, from Virginia; Carpenter from North-Carolina; Dickinſon, from South-Carolina; Bartlett, from Boſton; Baldwin, from New-London; Leigh and Lindſay, from Piſcataqua; and Captain Trowbridge, from New-Haven.

On Sunday laſt Ann Donaldſon, in Moyamenſing Townſhip, ſtabbed herſelf ſeveral Times in the Neck and Breaſt, with a Pair of Sciſſars; one of which Stabs went through her Heart, and occaſioned her Death.

And on Tueſday Morning, Thomas Brown, trying to unbend a Cable, fell from the Bow of the Brig Charlotte, Captain Seymour, from Barbados, and was drowned.

The ſame Day a Lad belonging to the Ship King George, Captain Mackey, from Londonderry, fell down the After-hatchway into the Hold, ſtruck his Head againſt the Kelſon, and died immediately.

Yeſterday, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal Delivery, held at the State-Houſe, came on the Trial of Dennis Scanlan, for the Robbing of Mr. George Gray on the High-way, when the Jury found him Guilty.

[*Advertiſements left out this Week, for Want of Room, will be inſerted in our next.*]

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Rachel, W. Hardcaſtle, from Jamaica. Brig Harrington, E. Forbes, Dominica. Sloop Three Friends, T. Parker, Boſton. Sloop Deborah, J. Waterman, Nantucket. Schooner Britannia, G. Nicholſon, Halifax. Sloop Endeavour, G. Ellis, N. York. Schooner Induſtry, N. Maſon, Virginia. Sloop Polly, T. Armſtrong, Penſacola. Brig Roſe, J. Hazelwood, Liſbon. Sloop Elizabeth and Mary, T. Burrows, St. Croix. Sloop Dartmouth, J. Trip, Cape-Francois. Ship Antrim, J. Hoey, Brig Charlotte, D. Seymour, and Brig Frances, J. Brownlow, Barbados. Sloop Hawke, B. Spencer, Anguilla. Ship Waleworth, E. Boggs, and Snow Judith, J. Davis, from Dublin.

OUTWARDS. *Schooner Proſper, D. Morgan, and Ship Speedwell, P. Lacy, for Jamaica. Brig Hibernia, H. Richards, Surrinam. Sloop Three Sallys, W. Gunnel, R. Iſland. Sloop Sally, R. Albertſon, for New-York.*

CLEARED. *Sloop Polly, T. Smith, Sloop Two Brothers, S. Tyne, and Sloop Rebecca and Sally, C. Low, St. Kitts. Brig Mary and Elizabeth, J. Sparks, and Ship Succeſs, S. Nuttle, London. Snow Buchanan, T. Cochran, N. York. Brig Nancy, N. Cooper, and Ship Lark, J. Roberts, Newfoundland. Snow Barbados Packet, W. Greenway, Barbados. Sloop Liberty, S. Lightburn, Dominica. Sloop Abigail, W. Shaw, R. Iſland. Brig Trial, J. Wilſon, N. Carolina. Schooner Elizabeth, J. Rogers, Boſton. Sloop Delaware, S. Starbuck, Nantucket. Sloop Greyhound, J. Adams, to Tortola.*

College of Philadelphia, September 25, 1766.

A COURSE of LECTURES on the THEORY and PRACTICE of PHYSIC,

WILL be delivered the enſuing Winter, for the Benefit of Medical STUDENTS; with a preparatory Courſe on Botany, Chymiſtry, and the Materia Medica; being the Subſtance of a Sett of Lectures delivered to his Pupils laſt Winter, By JOHN MORGAN, M.D. F.R.S. and Profeſſor of the Theory and Practice of Phyſic, in the College of Philadelphia, &c.

This Courſe will commence on the 17th Day of November next, and be continued three times a Week, till the Whole is finiſhed. No Perſon to be admitted, except to the firſt introductory Lecture, without a Ticket, which may be had of the Doctor, at his Houſe, any Day before this Courſe of Lectures ſhall begin. Price SIX PISTOLES.

Imported from Briſtol, and to be ſold cheap by
WILLIAM BRYAN,
In Water-ſtreet, a few Doors below Market-ſtreet,

WIndow-glaſs 8 by 10, 3d. 6d. 10d. and 12d. nails, F and FF gunpowder, ſhot from No. 1 to 6, bar lead, a few boxes of long and ſhort pipes, men and boys felt and caſtor hats, &c.

KEARNEY and GILBERT,
At their new Bank ſtores in Water-ſtreet, about mid-way between Market and Arch-ſtreets, have juſt received from Briſtol,

CHOICE raiſins in kegs, Cheſhire and Glouceſter cheeſe, roles of ſheet lead, ſuitable for ſpouts and gutters, George Weare, and Company's beſt Scotch ſnuff, nails of all ſizes in half-caſks, 8 by 10 ſaſh-glaſs, crates of apothecary's phials, of 3, 5 and 10 groce each, forge-hammers and anvils, &c. which will be ſold cheap for caſh.

Cheſter, September 21, 1766.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be ſold by public Vendue, on the Premiſes, on Friday, the 10th of October next, about 2 o'Clock, a certain Meſſuage, Plantation, and Tract of good Land, ſituate in the Townſhip of Williſtown, containing about 130 Acres, bounded by Lands of Thomas Hall, Thomas Mellin, Levy Bowen, &c. Alſo will be ſold, the Day and Place aforeſaid, Cows, Horſes, Beds and Bedding, a Quantity of Wheat in the Sheaf, about 18 Acres of good Indian Corn in the Ground, with implements of Huſbandry, &c. late the Property of John Roberts, ſeized and taken in Execution, by ¶ PHILIP FORD, Sheriff.

TO be SOLD at public ſale, at the London Coffee-Houſe, in Philadelphia, on Tueſday, the 7th of October next, at ſix o' clock in the evening, USHER and MALCOLM's SUGAR-HOUSE, in Southwark, near the city, with all the utenſils thereunto belonging, all in compleat good order. The houſe is of brick, ſixty feet front, on Shippen-ſtreet, and thirty-three feet deep, five ſtories high, the cellar floored, and well calculated for boiling, in which ſtands two large copper pans, that will boil about fifty hundred of raw ſugar, with two large copper coolers, ciſterns, and every thing compleat, and well calculated for carrying on the refining buſineſs extenſively, by being well ſtored with moulds, &c. inventory of which will be ſeen at the London coffee-houſe. Alſo a building adjoining the eaſt-end of the ſugar-houſe, eighteen feet in front, and thirty-three deep, under which is a cellar that contains 3000 buſhels of coal. Likewiſe a ſtable, chaiſe-houſe, and ſtores, on ſaid lot. The lot of ground, on which the ſugar-houſe, and other buildings ſtand, is 104 feet front on ſaid ſtreet, and 60 feet deep, clear of ground rent; all of which are to be put up at the firſt ſale.

And after the ſale of the above premiſes, will be ſold, a new brick dwelling-houſe (built for the accommodation of the workmen) about 12 feet weſt of the ſugar-houſe, 16 feet in front, and 33 feet deep, two ſtories high, well finiſhed; the lot of ground appertaining 16 feet by 60, accommodated with a three-feet alley, at the eaſt-end, extending 38 feet back from the ſtreet.

The gloomy proſpect that threatened America, ſome time paſt, prevented the ſale of the above concern; but as affairs have taken an agreeable turn, and the ſugar refining buſineſs now extremely good, beſides the proſpect of this market's being plentifully ſupplied with ſugars, there is every thing favourable in view to the purchaſer.

As the partnerſhip has been ſome time paſt diſſolved, and the company wants to cloſe their accounts, they are determined to ſell the above concern, at the enſuing ſale, to the higheſt bidder, and may be viewed any time before the ſale, by applying to the owners.

N. B. The purchaſer, paying down one-third, may have a year for the remainder, by giving ſecurity.

Imported in the laſt Veſſels from London, Liverpool, and Glaſgow, and to be ſold by RANDLE MITCHELL, at his Store, in Water ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet, at the Sign of the Sugar-Loaf,

A GOOD Aſſortment of European and India Goods, ſuitable for the approaching Seaſon, which he will ſell on the loweſt Terms poſſible for Caſh, or ſix Months credit. He requeſts his Friends, who are indebted to him above the uſual credit, to pay ſuch Ballances, which will enable him to execute their orders with the uſual Care, Diſpatch and Satisfaction.

N. B. To be ſold by ſaid Mitchell, a likely healthy young Negroe Lad, named Adonis, about 16 or 18 Years old, can attend, or do any Buſineſs about a Gentleman's Houſe, or may do Country Buſineſs, is to be ſold for no Fault, but want of preſent Employ for him. tbc 3 M.

AS the Partnerſhip of HOBART and PRATT will be diſſolved by the Firſt of October next, all Perſons indebted, are once more deſired to ſettle their Accounts before that Time, as thoſe who neglect, may depend on being ſued, without further Notice.

N. B. They have for Sale, at their Store, in Water-ſtreet, for Caſh only, Jamaica Spirit, Weſt India and Philadelphia Rum, Madeira Wines in Pipes or Hogſheads, Melaſſes, Sugars, &c.

BARTRAM and LENNOX.

HAVING formerly advertiſed, in this paper, that their partnerſhip was ſoon to be diſſolved, requeſting all perſons indebted to them (eſpecially thoſe of an old ſtanding) to pay off their reſpective accounts; and whereas very little regard has been paid to the ſame, this is therefore to inform the public in general, and thoſe in particular, who have accounts ſtanding with them, that the ſaid partnerſhip is now diſſolved, and once more requeſting all perſons indebted to ſaid partnerſhip to ſettle, and pay off their reſpective debts immediately, or before the laſt of November, to George Bartram, who has the books, notes, bonds, &c. of the late partnerſhip in poſſeſſion, otherwiſe they muſt expect to be ſued for the ſame, without further notice. And all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid partnerſhip, are deſired to bring in their accounts to, and have the ſame adjuſted and ſettled by, ſaid GEORGE BARTRAM, who embraces this opportunity of acquainting his friends and cuſtomers, that he continues the buſineſs at the ſhop lately occupied by Bartram and Lennox, the corner of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, in Second-ſtreet, where he has to ſell, for ready money, on the very loweſt terms, wholeſale and retail, a large, neat and general aſſortment of goods, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, imported in the laſt veſſels from London, Liverpool, Briſtol and Glaſgow. Amongſt which are coarſe, fine, ſuper and ſuperfine broad cloths, and foreſt ditto, rattinets, ſhalloons, and other trimmings, duffils, bearſkins, linſeys, blankets and rugs, Scotch and Wilton carpets and carpeting, of different ſizes; mecklinburghs, grazets, calimancoes, and a general aſſortment of ſtuffs, ſuitable for the fall and winter ſeaſons, Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheetings, Iriſh linens and hollands, cambricks and lawns, cottons, callicoes and chints, ſilk, cotton and linen handkerchiefs; with an aſſortment of all other linen drapery; ſtockings of all kinds; ſome cutlery and millenary wares; and a variety of paintings on glaſs, and other prints, neatly framed and glazed, &c. &c. &c. Tbc. 2 M.

CAME to the Plantation of William Harkneſs, of Cumberland County, ſome time in Auguſt laſt, a brown Horſe, about 12 Hands and an Half high, has neither Brand nor Ear-mark, paces and trots, ſhort bob Tail, ſuppoſed to be about 8 Years old. The Owner is deſired to come and pay Charges, and take him away. ⊕

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living in Plymouth Townſhip, Philadelphia County, laſt Sunday Night, an Iriſh Servant Man, named Matthew Shea, between 18 and 19 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 3 or four Inches high, brown Complexion, lightiſh coloured Hair, had on, and took with him, a Camblet Coat, with yellow Metal Buttons, black Calimancoe Breeches, an old Perſian Jacket, Nankeen Ditto, and a Lincey Ditto, with blue, brown and white Stripes, and Sleeves; a fine white Shirt, and Flax and Tow Ditto, Tow Trowſers, old grey Worſted Stockings, old Shoes, and a new Felt Hat. It is ſuppoſed he has changed his Name to John Crawford. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Servant in any Goal, ſo that I may have Notice thereof, ſhall receive the above Reward, and reaſonable Charges, from

¶ DAVID DAVIS.

PURSUANT to an Order of Orphans Court held at Philadelphia, for the City and County of Philadelphia, will be expoſed to Sale, by public Vendue, on the Premiſes, on Saturday, the 18th Day of October next, a certain Meſſuage or Tenement, and Lot of Ground, ſituate in the Diſtrict of Southwark, on the South Side of Shippen-ſtreet, and Weſt Side of Front-ſtreet continued, containing in Breadth on Front-ſtreet 18 Feet, and in Length or Depth on Shippen-ſtreet 70 Feet; bounded Eaſtward with Front-ſtreet aforeſaid, Southward with Ground now or late of Nathaniel Iriſh, Weſtward with Edward Shippen's Ground, and Northward with Shippen-ſtreet aforeſaid, late the real Eſtate of Thomas Mallaby, late of the ſaid Diſtrict, Rigger, deceaſed. The Sale to begin about Three o'Clock in the Afternoon.

¶ CHRISTIAN MALLABY, Adminiſtrat.

Auguſt 22, 1766.

CAME to the Subſcriber, living in Monaughan Townſhip, York County, a ſmall black Mare, branded on the near Shoulder LY, and on the near Buttock E, about 12 or 13 Years old, with a large Bell and Collar, with a round Buckle, and has ſome Saddle marks. The Owner is deſired to come, prove his Property, pay Charges, and take her away.

⊖ JAMES SEMPLE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the Creditors of Robert Jamieſon, late of Warwick Townſhip, in the County of Bucks, that the 29th Day of October next is appointed for all the ſaid Creditors to meet at the Houſe of Samuel Nelſon, Innholder, in the Townſhip aforeſaid, to diſcover and make their Demands appear, in order that Diſtribution, to and and amongſt the Creditors of ſaid Robert Jamieſon may be made, rateably, and in Proportion to their ſeveral and reſpective Debts. And theſe are to give further Notice to all thoſe that are indebted to the ſaid Robert Jamieſon, to come forthwith and ſettle and pay off the ſame, unto the Subſcriber, acting Aſſignee to ſaid Robert Jamieſon. & JOHN WILKINSON.

September 11. 1766.

To be LETT for a Term of Years,

A VALUABLE plantation, and tract of land, ſituate, lying and being in the townſhip of Weſt Caln, and county of Cheſter, where Robert Simiſon formerly lived, containing about 190 acres; is pleaſantly ſituated on the great road leading from the city of Philadelphia to the borough of Lancaſter, with a large ſtone houſe, in good order, barn, ſtables, a malt houſe, a fine orchard, and very valuable hop-yard; there is about 20 acres of good meadow ground, and plenty of paſture and fire wood. The houſe is under licence for a public houſe of entertainment, and may be entered upon immediately; the hay taken off ſaid meadow now in the barn. For further particulars, enquire of JOHN MILLER, Eſq; or Mr. JOSEPH CLARKE, living near the premiſes, or to me the owner, living in Eaſt Caln, † JOHN CULBERTSON.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the Subſcriber, living in Upper Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 12th of this inſtant September, at night, a black gelding, about 13 years old, 15 hands high, with a curled mane and tail, has a white ring round one of his hind feet, and ſome ſpots, occaſioned by the ſaddle, on his back, ſhod before, paces and hand gallops, carries the off ear a little down, and his tail up, as he travels. Whoever takes the above-mentioned gelding, and brings him to Hannaniah Pugh's tavern, in ſaid townſhip, or to the owner, ſhall receive Thirty Shillings Reward, and if the gelding and thief, Three Pounds, and reaſonable charges, paid by me

§ MORDECAI MOORE.

WHEREAS THOMAS PERGRINE, late of the townſhip of Charleſtown, Cheſter county, deceaſed, being indebted to ſeveral different perſons, his perſonal eſtate being diſpoſed of at public vendue; therefore the creditors of ſaid Pergrine deceaſed, are requeſted to meet at David Howell's tavern, in Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 6th day of October, then and there to conſult on the propereſt time and way to diſpoſe of the real eſtate, which may be a benefit to themſelves, beſides obliging ¶ ISAAC WAYNE, Adminiſtrator.

To be SOLD cheap, and reaſonable credit given for the greater part of the purchaſe money,

A Plantation, ſituate in Briſtol townſhip, Bucks county, about four miles from the river, containing upwards of 200 acres; it is about half cleared, the woodland extraordinary well timbered, cheifly oak and hickory, about 14 acres of good meadow made, and above as much more may be made, with a conſtant ſtream running through it, known by the name of the Mill-creek; running water in every field except one; a ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high; a frame kitchen; a large frame barn; two good floored ſtables; a good frame waggon-houſe; an extraordinary ſpring of water, within four poles of the door; upwards of 200 bearing apple trees, great part young, and extraordinary grafted fruit. Likewiſe pear, plumb, cherry and quince trees; the whole in good repair. The purchaſer may have a crop in the ground. Likewiſe cattle, ſheep and ſwine, for which the ſaid plantation is very convenient for raiſing, there being large range adjoining it. Apply to DANIEL LOVETT, on the premiſes, who will make an indiſputable title, clear of all manner of incumbrance whatever, excepting the yearly quitrents, which is One Shilling Sterling per hundred acres. †

STRAYED away, ſome time paſt, from the Plantation of Abraham Levering, in Roxborough Townſhip, Philadelphia County, near the Sign of the Tun, a young milch Cow, chiefly white, but mixed with black Spots, and has black Ears, and ſmall crumply Horns. Whoever takes up the ſaid Cow, and acquaints the ſaid Owner thereof, ſo that he may have her again, ſhall have Ten Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by § ABRAHAM LEVERING.

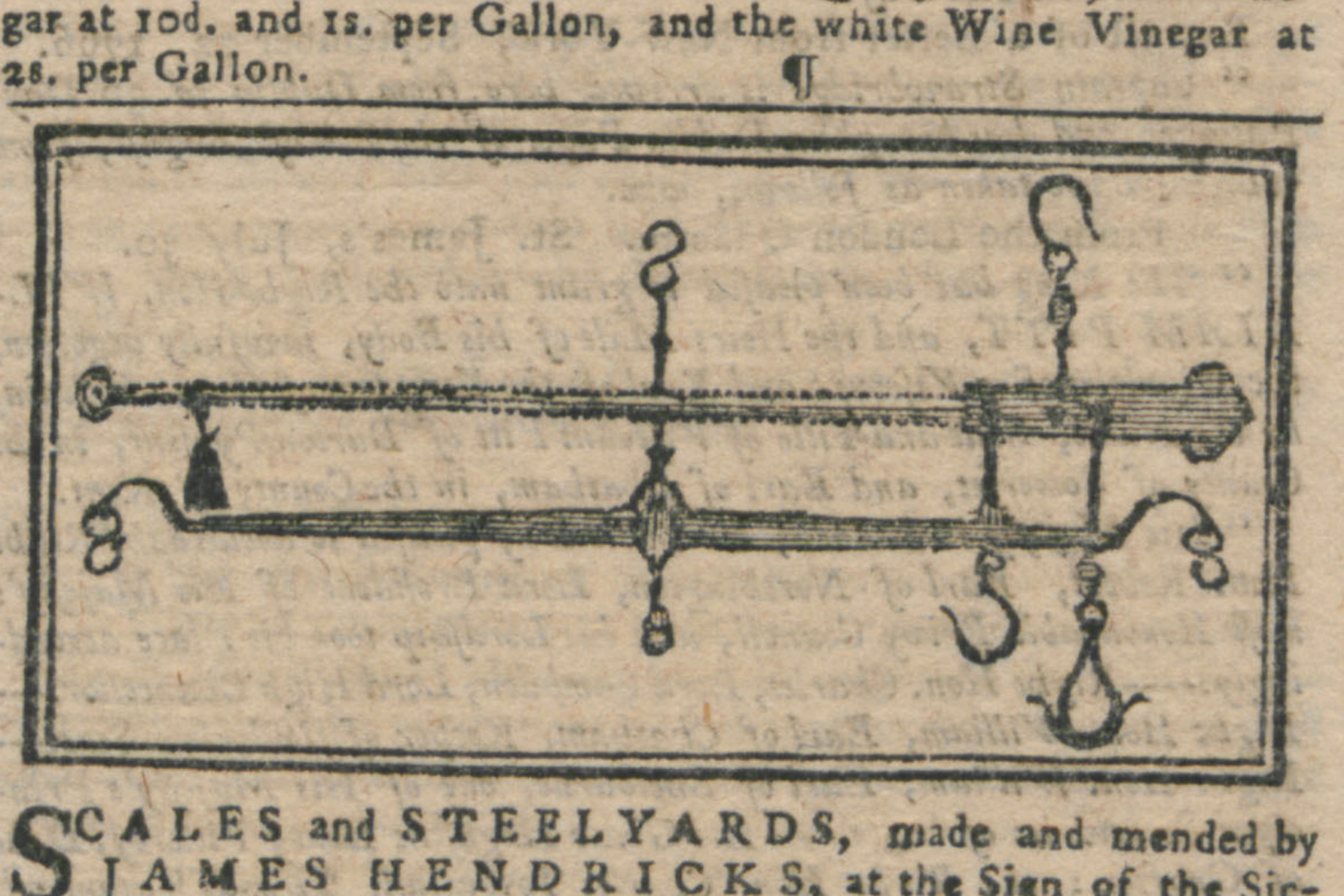
N. B. Came to the ſaid Plantation, a ſtray black Cow, with ſome white on her. The Owner, deſcribing the other Marks, is deſired to come and take her away, paying reaſonable Charges.

To be SOLD by

JOHN BAKER,

Living in Elfreth's Alley, between Race and Arch-ſtreets,

CHOICE good Cyder Vinegar for Pickles, and white Wine Vinegar, either by the Barrel or Quart; the Cyder Vinegar at 10d. and 1s. per Gallon, and the white Wine Vinegar at 2s. per Gallon. ¶



SCALES and STEELYARDS, made and mended by JAMES HENDRICKS, at the Sign of the Sickle, in Market-ſtreet, the fourth Door above the Priſon. Where is kept an Aſſortment of Cutlary. Alſo old Work ground and repaired. ⊕

WHEREAS the Aſſignees for the Creditors of William Rea, of Kingwood, New-Jerſey, Samuel Purviance, ſenior, James Eddy, and Randle Mitchell, did advertiſe laſt June, deſiring all the Creditors to bring in their Accounts againſt ſaid Rea, to enable the Aſſignees to ſtrike a Dividend of what Money has been received, to which no Regard has been paid; now they are again requeſted to bring in all their Accounts before the firſt Day of October next, and leave them at Randle Mitchell's Store in Water-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet, and any Time after the firſt of October the ſaid Creditors may call, and receive their reſpective Dividends.

LOST on the 8th Inſtant, between Mr. Peter Robinſon's and Philadelphia, a round Silver SNUFF-BOX, with a blue Stone Ornament on the Lid. If the honeſt Perſon who finds it, will bring it to the Printers hereof, he ſhall have Thanks for his Trouble, and a Piſtole Reward. ¶

WHEREAS in Purſuance of an Act of General Aſſembly of this Province, intituled, " An Act for granting the Sum of Sixty Thouſand Pounds for the King's Uſe, and for ſtriking Fifty-five Thouſand Pounds thereof in Bills of Credit, and to provide a Fund for ſinking the ſame," the following Tract of located and unſettled Land, was duly valued and rated by the Aſſeſſors for the County of Cheſter, at 8l. by the Hundred, the Property of William Henderſon, living in Lower Chicheſter Townſhip, in the ſaid County, containing 70 Acres, ſituate in Upper Chicheſter Townſhip, in the ſaid County of Cheſter, adjoining Lands of Joſeph Brown, William Grubb, Robert Smith, and Jacob Howell. And whereas the Owner of the Land hath neglected or refuſed to pay the Collector of the ſaid Townſhip of Upper Chicheſter, the Sum of Eight Shillings and Nine-pence, which, according to the ſaid Valuation, was aſſeſſed and laid upon ſaid Land, as the Proportion thereof for one Year for ſaid Tax by the ſaid Act impoſed; We the Commiſſioners of the ſaid County of Cheſter, in Purſuance of the ſaid Act, do hereby give Notice, that on the 27th Day of November next, at the Houſe of Valentine Weaver, in the Borough of Cheſter, we will expoſe to Sale by public Vendue, the above-mentioned Tract of Land, or ſuch Part thereof as will be ſufficient to anſwer the ſaid Tax, and all Charges accruing by Reaſon of the Non-payment or Refuſal thereof, to the higheſt Bidder. The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon. Given under our Hands, at Cheſter, the 27th Day of Auguſt, 1766. JOHN PRICE, BENJAMIN BARTHOLOMEW, RICHARD BAKER. ‡ 3 M.

WHEREAS in Purſuance of an Act of General Aſſembly of this Province, intituled, " An Act for granting the Sum of Sixty Thouſand Pounds for the King's Uſe, and for ſtriking Fifty-five Thouſand Pounds thereof in Bills of Credit, and to provide a Fund for ſinking the ſame;" the following two Tracts of located and unſettled Land, was duly valued and rated by the Aſſeſſors for the County of Cheſter, at 5l. by the Hundred, the Property of Iſrael Pemberton, living in the City of Philadelphia, containing together 1000 Acres, ſituate Part thereof in Eaſt, and the other in Weſt Fallowfield Townſhip, in the County of Cheſter, lying contiguous; one of ſaid Tracts is adjoining to the Lands late of James Hayes, and Thomas Dennis; and the other adjoining the aforeſaid Tract, and alſo the Lands of Robert Kerr, John and Henry Hetherington, Andrew Scott, and vacant Land. And whereas the Owner of ſaid Lands hath neglected or refuſed to pay the Collector of the ſaid Townſhip of Eaſt Fallowfield, the Sum of Three Pounds Fifteen Shillings, which according to the ſaid Valuation was aſſeſſed and laid upon ſaid Lands, as the Proportion thereof for one Year for ſaid Tax by the ſaid Act impoſed; We the Commiſſioners of the ſaid County of Cheſter, in Purſuance of the ſaid Act, do hereby give Notice, that on the firſt Day of December next, at the Houſe of James Cole, in the Townſhip of Weſt Marlborough, in the ſaid County of Cheſter, we will expoſe to Sale by public Vendue, the above-mentioned Tracts of Land, or ſuch Part thereof, as will be ſufficient to anſwer the ſaid Tax, and all Charges accruing by Reaſon of Non-payment or Refuſal thereof, to the higheſt Bidder. The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon. Given under our Hands, at Cheſter, the 27th of Auguſt, 1766. JOHN PRICE, BENJAMIN BARTHOLOMEW, RICHARD BAKER. ‡3M

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living in New-London, Cheſter County, the 10th of Auguſt laſt, an Iriſh Servant Man, named John Grenan, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, fair Hair, and pale faced, has a down Look, very light grey Eyes, is much pitted with the Small-Pox, very ſullen, not apt to talk much, and has a very clumſey ſlow walk; took with him a Claret coloured Broadcloth Coat, with gilt Buttons, a white Fuſtian Jacket, double breaſted, with Buttons of the ſame, another Jacket of a Mecklenburgh Stuff, of a black Flower, in a blue Ground, double breaſted, with flat White-metal Buttons, and the back Parts of dark coloured home-ſpun Cloth, a Pair of new waſhed Buckſkin Breeches, a Barcelona Silk Handkerchief, red on one Side, and green on the other, a great Coat almoſt new, of a grey or Bearſkin Colour, a Pair of blue Yarn Stockings, a new Pair of double channelled Pumps, with a large J. KING, in the Inſide, under the buckling Place, being the Maker's Name, another Pair of Shoes, half-worn, with broad rimmed Braſs Buckles, has three Shirts, two of them coarſe home-ſpun, the other fine Iriſh Linen, two Pair home-ſpun Trowſers, and a half worn Wool Hat. Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, and ſecures him in any Goal, and gives his Maſter Notice thereof, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, and if brought home, Three Pounds, and reaſonable Charges, paid by ROBERT ALISON.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels, and others, are hereby forewarned not to carry off, or harbour the above-mentioned Servant, as they may expect to be proceeded againſt, as the Law directs.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the 29th day of Auguſt, 1766, from the Subſcriber, living in Nottingham townſhip, Cheſter county, a ſervant boy, named John Leſly, this country born, about 18 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, long viſage, a down look, a large noſe, grey eyes, and ſhort brown hair tied behind, of a ſlow temper and diſpoſition; had on, when he went away, a light blue cloth coat, lined with ſtriped linſey, old leather breeches, blue coarſe ſtockings, old ſhoes, with old ſteel buckles in them; beſides, he is ſuppoſed to have privately conveyed away ſeveral other wearing clothes, and, perhaps, other things. He may, perhaps, forge a paſs for himſelf (as he did once before) as he can write a tolerable good hand. But whoever will give themſelves the trouble to look to the above deſcription, given of him, will readily conclude, when they ſee him, to be the ſame. And if they take up the ſaid John Leſly, and ſecure him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, they ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOSIAH PORTERFIELD.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed he will endeavour, with all expedition, to go unto his brother, Thomas Leſly, who is much about the ſame height of the ſaid John; he hath rediſh hair, and of a fair complexion, he was formerly a ſoldier, and ſays he was taken captive at Grant's defeat; he ſaith further, he hath travelled through both North and South Carolina, and Eaſt and Weſt Florida. ‡

RUN away on the 5th of this inſtant, September, an Iriſh ſervant lad, named William Sheppard, about 18 years old, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, has light ſtrait ſhort hair, and grey eyes; had on, a half worn felt hat, a long dark grey Iriſh frize ſurtout coat, white homeſpun linen ſhirt and trowſers, ſtrong ſhoes, and braſs buckles. He ſerved his time in Ireland to a weaver, and may have his indentures with him, with a clearance from his maſter in Ireland. He can read and write, is very impudent and talkative, much given to curſing and ſwearing, and loves ſtrong drink, and may have forged a paſs to travel with. He pretended to be lame in his foot, with a ſprain, when he went away, and came from Ireland laſt ſpring with Captain Mackey. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſends him to Philadelphia goal, or ſecures him in any other goal, and ſends him to the Philadelphia goaler, ſhall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable charges. *

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 10th of Auguſt laſt, at night, a Dutch ſervant girl, named Catherine Reynen, about 21 or 22 years of age, a low ſet girl, black hair, with a dark complexion; had on, when ſhe went away, a calicoe gown, a new check apron, a new pair of leather ſhoes, and a white ſtraw hat; it is ſupoſed ſhe is gone towards the Yellow Springs, near the White-horſe. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, and brings her to JOHN SPENCE, at the Drawbridge, Philadelphia, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward. †

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS,
at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market.*